# ANNUAL REPORT

to

# the League of Nations

on the

# Administration of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate

for

THE YEAR 1925

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Prepared by the Japanese Government

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS
UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE

FOR

THE YEAR 1925

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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL REMARKS

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I. *History of Administration.* — On the occupation of the South Sea Islands north of the equator, formerly possessed by Germany, in October, 1914, by an expedition of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the commander of the expeditionary forces at once placed the territory under a military administration, taking charge thereof in his hands. On December 28 of the same year, an Extraordinary South Sea Islands Defence Corps was created to replace the expeditionary forces in respect to the defence and administration of the islands. In December, 1920, when the Council of the League of Nations approved stipulations with regard to the mandatory rule of the islands, the Imperial Japanese Government began to make preparations for carrying it out and in April, 1921, inaugurated the mandatory administration of the territory.

Subsequently, in order to reap a satisfactory result in the work entrusted to it, the Imperial Government introduced, in April 1922, reforms in the administrative system for the islands, and replaced the Extraordinary South Sea Islands Defence Corps with an administrative organ of entirely civil nature, creating for that purpose the South Seas Bureau. At the same time the military forces thitherto stationed in the islands were completely withdrawn.

II. *Position, Area and Temperature.* — The South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate stand north of the equator stretching on the one hand from 130 Long. E. to 175 Long. E. and on the other from O Lat. N. to 22 Lat. N. They consist of more than 1,400 islands, islets and reefs scattered over a vast expanse of water extending for about 1200 miles from south to north and about 2500 miles from east to west. The area of the land is very small, the total being 2,158 square kilometers. (These figures are quoted from existing records, a new survey of the land being not as yet completed). The number and area of the islands are as follows :

| Group. | No. of islands | Area Square kilometers |
|---|---|---|
| Mariana | 14 | 642 |
| Caroline | 549 | 1,322 |
| Marshall | 60 | 192 |
| Total | 623 | 2,156 |

The number and area of the islands classified according to different Branch Bureau of the South Seas Bureau are as follows :

| Branch Bureau | No. of islands | Area Square kilometers |
|---|---|---|
| Saipan | 14 | 642 |
| Palau | 109 | 480 |
| Yap | 85 | 226 |
| Truk | 245 | 132 |
| Ponape | 138 | 506 |
| Jaluit | 32* | 171 |
| Total | 623 | 2,157 |

The principal islands and their areas are as follows :

| Island | Area Square kilometers |
|---|---|
| Saipan of Mariana Group | 186 |
| Tinian of Mariana Group | 98 |
| Rota of Mariana Group | 125 |
| Palau of West Caroline Group | 372 |
| Yap of West Caroline Group | 217 |
| Angaur of West Caroline Group | 7 |
| Truk of East Caroline Group | 99 |
| Ponape of East Caroline Group | 377 |
| Kusaie of East Caroline Group | 116 |
| Jaluit of Marshall Group | 7 |

The South Sea Islands are all situated within the torrid zone, but as each of the islands is small in area, the heat is tempered by breezes blowing over it from the sea throughout the year as well as by squalls visiting it at frequent intervals. There is no great change throughout the year in temperature, the highest degree attained in a normal day being between 29 and 31 degrees Celesius and it is a very rare occurrence that the thermometer rises above 31 degrees. Difference in temperature in a normal day is only 4 to 6 degrees. The rainfall is between 2,000 and 4,000 millimeters, the rain-gauge rarely registering above 4,000 millimeters. As for winds, the trade wind prevails between November and April of the following year, while in the other seasons it is either westerly or southerly wind that blows most.

* These thirty-two islands are composed of 867 reefs.



Table of Results of Monthly Observations Made in Palau Island
November, 1924 — October, 1925.

| Month | Pressure | Wind | | | | Temperature | | | Elastic force of vapour | Humidity | Quantity of clouds | Time shown | Rainfall | Evaporation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average velocity | Normal direction | Maximum velocity | Direction | Average | Highest | Lowest | Difference | | | | | | |
| November | 54.7 | 1.9 | S. E. | 6.9 | W.S.W. | 26.6 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 5.0 | 21.7 | 84 | 8 | 140.3 | 477.6 | 4.8 |
| December | 55.0 | 2.1 | S. E. | 8.3 | S. | 26.3 | 29.0 | 24.1 | 4.9 | 21.3 | 84 | 9 | 118.4 | 369.3 | 3.9 |
| January | 55.3 | 2.5 | E.N.E. | 6.1 | E.N.E. | 26.6 | 29.1 | 24.4 | 4.6 | 21.0 | 82 | 8 | 194.3 | 343.6 | 5.2 |
| February | 55.5 | 2.5 | E.N.E. | 7.1 | E.N.E. | 26.5 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 5.0 | 20.7 | 81 | 9 | 182.2 | 198.1 | 5.0 |
| March | 55.9 | 2.7 | E.N.E. | 6.6 | E.N.E. | 26.7 | 29.3 | 24.7 | 4.7 | 20.6 | 79 | 9 | 207.8 | 242.5 | 5.5 |
| April | 56.0 | 2.3 | N. E. | 7.6 | N.N.W. | 27.2 | 30.5 | 25.2 | 5.4 | 21.1 | 79 | 8 | 223.8 | 94.1 | 6.2 |
| May | 55.9 | 1.7 | E.S.E. | 5.8 | W.S.W. | 26.8 | 69.8 | 24.8 | 5.0 | 22–0 | 84 | 9 | 141.2 | 444.0 | 4.6 |
| June | 56.1 | 1.6 | S.S.E | 9.9 | W.S.W. | 27.0 | 30.1 | 24.7 | 5.4 | 21.5 | 82 | 8 | 198.3 | 387.1 | 5.3 |
| July | 56.5 | 2.3 | S.W. | 8.1 | S.W. | 26.5 | 29.2 | 24.3 | 4.9 | 21.3 | 83 | 9 | 146.4 | 474.1 | 4.6 |
| August | 55.4 | 2.9 | W.S.W. | 7.8 | N.W. | 27.2 | 29.8 | 25.2 | 4.6 | 21.3 | 80 | 9 | 180.8 | 293.7 | 5.7 |
| September | 57.0 | 1.9 | N. W | 6.3 | S.W. | 27.2 | 30.2 | 25.1 | 5.1 | 21.4 | 80 | 8 | 210.8 | 233.4 | 5.6 |
| October | 56.2 | 3.0 | W.S.W. | 9.5 | N.N.W. | 26.9 | 29.5 | 24.5 | 5.0 | 21.6 | 82 | 9 | 165.9 | 424.0 | 5.0 |
| Average | 55.8 | 2.3 | | | | 26.8 | 29.6 | 24.7 | 5.0 | 21.3 | 81 | 8.6 | 175.9 | 337.8 | 5.1 |

*Remarks* : Observations were made six times daily, viz. at 2,6 and 10 a.m. and 2,6 and 10 p.m.

Pressure and elastic force of vapour are shown by means of millimeters.

Temperature is shown by means of Celesius' degrees.

Velocity of wind is shown by means of meters per second and cloud quantity by 10 when the whole sky is cloudy and 0 when it is clear.

Rainfall is shown by means of millimeters.

## III. — *Race and Manners.*

(A) *Race.* — With regard to the racial origin of the natives of the Islands opinions differ. Generally speaking it is certain that they are of the Micronesian race, but considering that they differ in dialect and manners according to islands they inhabit, they are evidently crosses of several tribes. Roughly classified they may be divided into Chamorro and Kanaka tribes. The Chamorro population is 2,952 and the Kanaka 45,845, making the aggregate native population 48,797. Chamorros are gentle and industrious and are superior to Kanaka in respect to appearance and features. Their standard of living is also comparatively higher. As for Kanakas, they are generally gentle in nature, but relying too much on nature's bountiful supplies they are careless and show little ambition to improve their living. Many of them are still in a low stage of civilization ; in fact, in their daily life they are as yet primitive people.

(B) *Dialects.* — Each principal island has its own dialect, so that natives of different islands cannot communicate with each other. As a result of teaching of Japanese to native children, which has been continued for about ten years after Japanese occupation, there are in all islands natives who can speak and understand it, so that Japanese is now the universal medium by which natives of different islands communicate with each other. There are also now a few natives who can understand Spanish, English or German.

(C) *Clothing.* — Except Chamorros and a section of Kanakas, natives wear no clothes except around their waists and go barefooted. It is recognized, however, that civilizing influence is gradually changing their mode of living, the habit of wearing clothes steadily spreading among them. Especially is this noticeable after the islands have come under the mandatory rule of Japan, as the Government supplies free clothing to native school-children and encourages wearing of clothes among native women.

(D) *Food.* — In the islands, where nature is bountiful in gifts, it is very easy to obtain food. According with the exception of some vell-to-do people, the natives use products taken from uncultivated fields as their staple food, occasionally varying it with fishes and shells which they take from the sea and prepare in a simple way. The chief articles of diet are fruits of bread fruit trees and palm trees, taro and yarn potatoes, sweet potatoes, tapioca and so forth. There is a tendency among the natives of eating rice. Drinking water is generally rain water stored or liquid obtained from palm fruits. There are, however, some natives who obtain it from springs or wells.

(E) *Habitation.* — The dwelling houses of natives possess particular features according to different islands. Natives of the West Caroline group build houses comparatively advanced in construction. Especially good are some houses in Palau islands, they being strongly built and having high floors, some care being taken in ventilation and other respects. A native meeting house, which is called « abai », is comparatively large in scope and is decorated with engravings and other ornaments. The dwelling houses in Truk and Marshall islands are generally of low grade. The floors, which



are either raised or ground, are covered with mats and the walls are nothing more than woven palm leaves, while the roof is thatched with leaves of palm or bread fruit trees. Well-to-do natives and most of the Chamorros live in houses built of wood and roofed with zinc plates or planks. The Chamorros in Saipan have houses built of stone, concrete and painted zinc plates and each having a sitting room, a bedroom and a kitchen. They also have beds teads, chairs and other furniture, which are not much inferior to those used by ordinary people of civilized communities.

IV. *Communication.* — As organs of communication, under the German regime there existed a submarine cable station in Yap (with three cables connected with Guam, Menado and Shanghai) and a wireless station each in Yap and Angaur. All these were under private management. During the Great War the wireless station in Yap was fired on and destroyed by a British warship and that in Angaur was made useless by the Germans themselves, so that at the time of Japanese occupation there was no organ of communication available except the cables. Accordingly, besides restoring the wireless stations in Yap and Angaur, the Japanese established new wireless stations in Jaluit, Ponape, Truk, Saipan and Palau. They also landed the cable between Yap and Shanghai to Loochoo and have since been using it for communication between Japan and Yap.

Telegraphic System

Domestic connection (including communications with Japan and China) :

- Within islands : Wireless
- Between islands and Japan, Manchuria and Chefoo : Wireless and submarine cables.

Foreign connection

- Between islands and Raboul, Nauru, Oceania, and Australia : Wireless via Truk
- Between islands and other outside places : submarine cables (via Yap) ; messages being transmitted by wireless within islands.

V. *Navigation.* — During the German possession of the islands, the German Government gave a grant-in-aid to a private steamship company and

caused it to maintain a regular service three times a year between the principal islands and Sydney and Shanghai. There was also a bi-monthly service for the Marshall islands under the management of Barns and Philip Co. Steamers of the North German Lloyd Co. and sailing vessels of the South Seas Trade Co. of Japan called at Angaur at irregular intervals for taking away phosphate gathered in the island.

After the Japanese occupation, the above-mentioned regular service and the Lloyd service were discontinued and for a time sailing vessels of Barns and Philip Co. called at the islands two three times a year and sailing vessels and steamers of the South Seas Trade Co. plied irregularly between Japan and Angaur for shipment of phosphate. In view of this, the Imperial Navy started a regular service with two or three steamers between Japan and the principal islands. After the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, this system has been replaced by a subsidised regular service by three or four steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as well as by another by five steamers and sailing vessels of the South Seas Trade Co. the latter maintaining communication between the principal islands and isolated isles.

VI. *Industry.* — Phosphate, copra and sugar are the three most important products of the islands, their total values for the year 1924 being 1,090,000 yen, 1,040,000 yen and 1,130,000 yen respectively, and they represent 90 per cent of the total value of exports.

VII. *Education.* — With regard to education of natives, during the German regime, the Germans evidently recognized its importance, but owing to certain obstacles were unable to carry out any positive measure thereanent except establishing a school in Saipan, leaving all educational matters in charge of Christian mission schools. After the Japanese occupation, the Government promulgated in December, 1915, Regulations for Primary Schools in the South Sea Islands and started elementary education in Saipan and four other places. Subsequently the Government instituted Regulations for Schools for Natives of the South Sea Islands.

When the South Seas Bureau was established in 1922, Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools and Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Public Schools were instituted, the former being chiefly intended for Japanese children and the latter for children of the islanders. Besides the schools established in conformity with the provisions of these two sets of regulations, there are now eight religious schools in the islands.

VIII. *Religion.* — The islanders formerly had no religion to speak of. During the Spanish and German possession of the islands, thanks to zealous evangelistic work carried on by Christian missionaries, many natives embraced Christianity. But though there are many earnest believers among Chamorros, it seems doubtful whether many of Kanaka converts really understand the religion they profess to believe in. In fact there are indications



that they attend church services more for recreation than for faith. As for denominations, both Roman Catholicism and Protestantism were taught since the time of the Spanish possession, and it seems that until after the German possession much discord prevailed between the adherents of the two churches, leading to frequent quarrels and fighting between them. After the Japanese occupation, German Catholic priests have been replaced by Spanish missionaries and German Protestant preachers by evangelists detailed by the Congregational Church of Japan.

IX. *Judicature.* — During the German regime, the Governor and magistrates dealt with judicial affairs, civil and criminal, besides being in charge of general administrative affairs, the Governor being authorized to inflict punishments except the penalty of death. After the Japanese occupation, the authorities promulgated in October, 1915, an Ordinance concerning Criminal and Civil Cases in the South Sea Islands and established courts of the first instance in the Civil Administration Stations and a court of the second instance in the Civil Administration Department of the Defence Corps, As judicial officials, the Chiefs of the Civil Administration Stations served in the courts of the first instance and two secretaries of the Civil Administration Department in the court of the second instance. With regard to a sentence of death, it was required that it should be pronounced after approval by the Director of the Civil Administration Department had been obtained and as for civil cases settlement by arbitration was tried as far as possible. After the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, for the purpose of ensuring the independence of the judicature, Judicial Regulations for the South Sea Islands were newly instituted. Judges and public procurators have been appointed from among persons having the same legal competence as similar officials in Japan. Courts of the first instance have been established in Palau and two other places, and a single judgment system has been adopted therein. A court of the second instance has also been established in Palau, a bench judgment system being adopted therein and judgment pronounced there being made final. With regard to certain specified offences the Chief of the Branch Bureau has been empowered to give summary decisions. Besides, in places having no court of justice, the same official has also been authorized to take charge of judicial affairs as well as to deal with matters concerning registration, deposit and arbitration in civil disputes.

X. *Police.* — After the Japanese occupation, the military were employed for the maintenance of peace and order in the islands, but after the withdrawal of the military the civil police have been and are in charge of this duty.

XI. *Sanitation.* — Though the region under Japanese mandate is situated in the torrid zone, its climatic conditions are comparatively good for habitation and such malignant tropical diseases as are found in other tropical countries are rather rare. But the difficulty of obtaining good drinking water, compelling the inhabitants to rely on rain water, coupled with too much

humidity prevailing in consequence of abundant rainfall, is frequently responsible for the appearance of diseases. Of these, the most common are tropical diseases, about 21 per cent of the native patients being sufferers from them, and of the patients attacked by them 84 per cent. represent cases of framboesia. Other diseases claiming 10 per cent of the total cases are those affecting, respiratory and digestive organs, and skin, as well as external injuries and infectious diseases. Of the infectious diseases 22 per cent is of accute nature, the majority of the cases being those of influenza. Of Japanese patients the most common are those suffering from disorder of digestive organs, their number representing about 19 per cent. of the total cases. Cases of diseases of skin and respiratory organs come next in order in respect to number.

With regard to sanitary organs, during the German regime there were hospitals established in several places. After the Japanese occupation, a hospital was brought into being in each of the places in which Civil Administration Stations were established, and through these hospitals medical facilities were extended to the public. On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals were promulgated and put into effect. By virtue of this Ordinance, medical staffs have augmented and physicians serving in the hospitals, besides discharging their duties in them, have been and are frequently despatched to villages and distant islands for the purpose of giving treatment or delivering popular lectures on sanitation.

XII. *Finance.* — As the sources of local revenue are by no means rich, the Imperial Government has been granting to the islands a considerable amount of subsidy year after year in order to carry out various plans and measures necessary for administration.

As a result of great economy in administrative expenditure carried out in 1924 by the Imperial Government, retrenchment has also been effected in that of the territory under Japanese mandate. Thus whereas the estimate of expenditure for the year 1924 was 4,600,000 yen in round figures, that for the year 1925 is 3,790,000 yen, or about 800,000 yen less than the amount for the preceding year. The estimate of expenditure for the year 1925 includes 2,390,000 yen for ordinary and 1,400,000 yen for extraordinary expenditure, the former comprising 800,000 yen for undertakings, 790,000 yen for office expenses and 680,000 yen for salaries and the latter 400,000 yen for undertakings (including about 370,000 yen for building and repairs) and 950,000 yen for grants-in-aid.

The estimate of ordinary revenue for the year amounts to 1,560,000 yen, its chief sources being incomes from government undertakings and government properties, yielding 1,100,000 yen (including 960,000 yen from the sale of phosphate) and taxes yielding 450,000 yen (including 390,000 yen from export duty on sugar), while the amount of the estimate of extraordinary revenue is 2,230,000 yen. Of this 1,800,000 yen is subsidy from the General Accounts of the Government (the amount being 1,200,000 yen less than for the year 1924).



# CHAPTER II

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

I. *History.* — On the Japanese occupation of the South Sea Islands in 1914, the Government created an Extraordinary South Sea Islands Defence Corps on December 28 of the same year for the purpose of defence and administration of the territory. The corps established its headquarters in Truk and divided the whole of the islands into six districts of Saipan, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit. A garrison was stationed in each of the districts and its commander was authorized to carry on administration as far possible in conformity with laws and customs prevailing before the Japanese occupation, provided that it did not come into conflict with military operations. With regard to civil administration in particular a civil adviser was appointed to the headquarters and a civil secretary to each garrison with clerks under him. In especial, the garrison commanders were enjoined to respect the authority of tribal chiefs which they thitherto exercised over the natives, in order that the spirit of self-government might be gradually fostered in the minds of the islanders.

It was an expedient unavoidable in view of military consideration that the garrison commanders were charged, as above stated, with administrative business. Accordingly on July 1, 1917, Regulations for the Defence Corps were revised and a Civil Administration Department was created under the control of the Commander of the Defence Corps, beside a Civil Administration in each of the above-mentioned six districts, civil officials being appointed to these offices and the garrisons being charged exclusively with defence of the places under their vigilance. The civil staff was composed of 111 officials, including 1 chief secretary (occupying the post of Chief of the Civil Administration Department), 8 secretaries, 3 experts, 7 physicians, 1 pharmacist, 20 clerks, 15 assistant experts, 18 police officers, 12 assistant physicians, 6 customs officials and 20 teachers. Subsequently in 1921 the staff was augmented by 15 clerks and 5 teachers.

When on December 17, 1920, the Council of the League of Nations approved stipulations regarding the mandatory rule by Japan of the Pacific islands north of the equator formerly under German possession, the Imperial Government of Japan took steps to prepare for the realization of matters charged with and began in 1921 the gradual withdrawal of the garrisons, completing it on April 1, 1922. At the same time, the Government created the South Seas Bureau, charging it with the administration of the territory in secession to the garrisons which had hitherto carried it on.

II. *Competence of the South Seas Bureau.* — The South Seas Bureau is established in Korol, one of the Palau islands of the West Caroline group.

The Director of the South Seas Bureau, under the direction and superintendence of the Prime Minister, manages various administrative affairs of the territory under his jurisdiction. With regard, however, to affairs relating to post and telegraph he is under the superintendence of the Minister of State for Communication, with regard to affairs relating to currency, banking and customs duties, of the Minister of State for Finance, and with regard to affairs relating to weight and measure, of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

The Director of the South Seas Bureau is authorized with the management of various administrative affairs and the issuance of orders (Bureau orders) necessary therefor, carrying to provisions for meting out to offenders penal servitude, imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding one year or fines or minor fines not exceeding 200 yen in amount. In case of emergency and for the purpose of maintaining peace and order he may issue orders (Bureau orders) with heavier penal clauses. In such cases, however, he has to ask for Imperial sanction through the Prime Minister immediately after the issuance of the orders and, if Imperial sanction is withheld, has to announce the invalidity of the orders at issue for the future.

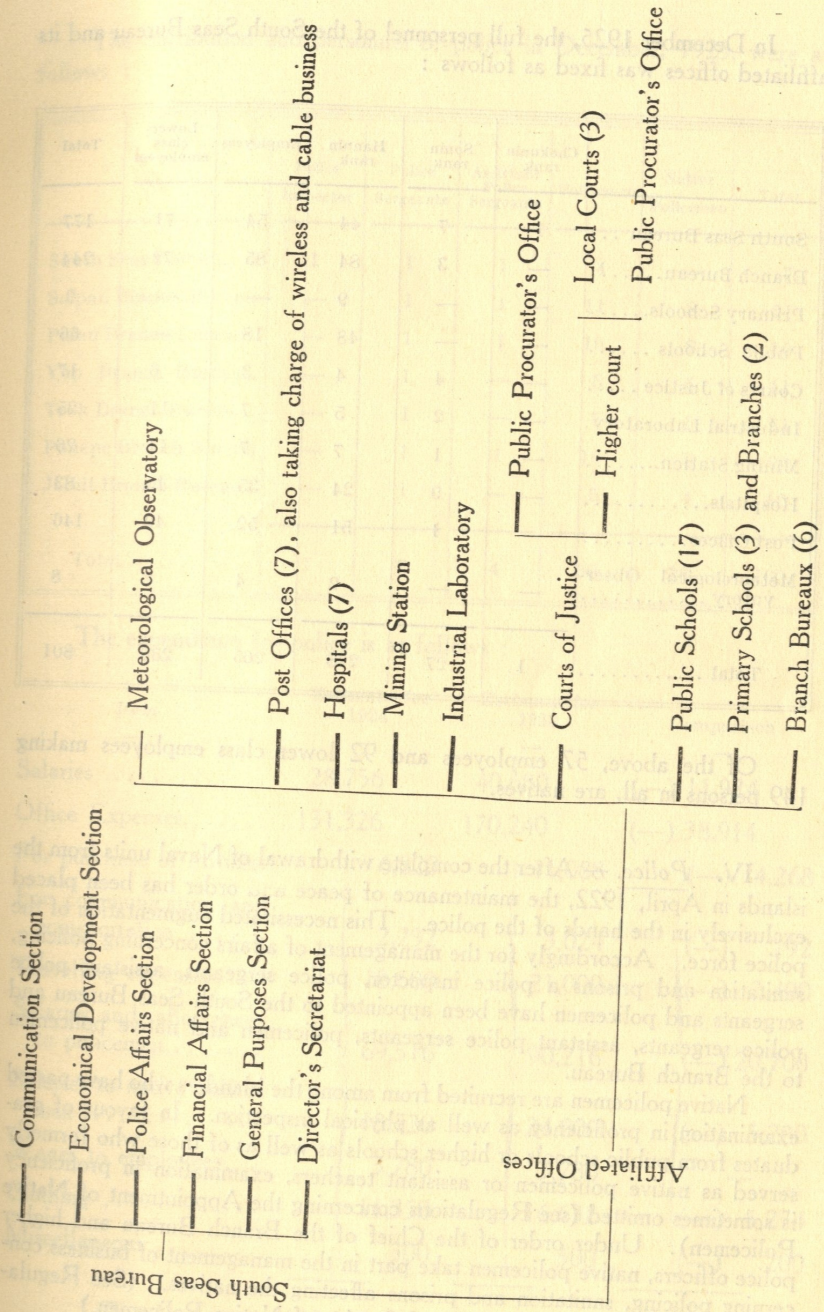
Theoretically the Director of the South Seas Bureau is, as above stated, authorized to issue orders concerning various matters for the management of administrative affairs in the territory under Japanese mandate. Practically, however, all important matters are decided by means of Imperial ordinances.

The Director may also cancel or suspend orders issued or measures taken by offices under his control, if he considers such to be in variance with laws and regulations, to be injurious to public good or to exceed their competence.

III. *Organization of the South Seas Bureau.* — For dividing charge of business, the South Seas Bureau had hitherto established within it the Director's Secretariat, and the three departments of Internal Affairs, Finance Affairs and Economical Development, which were subdivided into nine Sections. As a result of administrative and financial adjustment carried out in December, 1924, an extensive change was introduced into this organization, the three Departments being abolished and the nine Sections reduced to five. The Bureau has now established within it the Director's Secretariat, General Purposes Section, Financial Affairs Section, Police Affairs Section, Economical Development Section and Communication Section. The Director's Secretariat has in charge important affairs of the Bureau, the General Purposes Section affairs relating to local administration and civil engineering, the Police Affairs Section those relating to policing and sanitation, the Financial Affairs Section those relating to budgets and accounts the Economical Development Section those relating to industry and the Communication Section those relating to post, telegraph and shipping.

The administrative system of the South Seas Bureau is as follows (the figures in brackets representing the number of offices) :





In December 1925, the full personnel of the South Seas Bureau and its affiliated offices was fixed as follows :

| | Chokunin rank | Sonin rank | Hannin rank | Employees | Lower-class employees | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Seas Bureau ... | 1 | 7 | 44 | 54 | 71 | 177 |
| Branch Bureau..... | — | 3 | 84 | 85 | 72 | 244 |
| Primary Schools..... | — | — | 9 | — | — | 9 |
| Public Schools ..... | — | — | 48 | 18 | — | 66 |
| Courts of Justice ..... | — | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 17 |
| Industrial Laboratory. | — | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 25 |
| Mining Station..... | — | 1 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 26 |
| Hospitals..... | — | 9 | 24 | 35 | 15 | 83 |
| Post Offices..... | — | 1 | 51 | 52 | 42 | 146 |
| Meteorological Observatory ..... | — | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Total ..... | 1 | 27 | 278 | 265 | 230 | 801 |

Of the above, 57 employees and 92 lower class employees making 149 persons in all, are natives.

IV. *Police.* — After the complete withdrawal of Naval units from the islands in April, 1922, the maintenance of peace and order has been placed exclusively in the hands of the police. This necessitated augmentation of the police force. Accordingly for the management of affairs concerning policing, sanitation and prisons a police inspector, police sergeants, assistant police sergeants and policemen have been appointed to the South Seas Bureau and police sergeants, assistant police sergeants, policemen and native policemen to the Branch Bureau.

Native policemen are recruited from among the islanders who have passed examination in proficiency as well as physical inspection. In favour of graduates from public schools or higher schools as well as of those who formerly served as native policemen or assistant teachers, examination in proficiency is sometimes omitted (see Regulations concerning the Appointment of Native Policemen). Under order of the Chief of the Branch Bureau and higher police officers, native policemen take part in the management of business concerning policing, sanitation and prisons affecting the natives. (See Regulations concerning the Distribution and Service of Native Policemen.)



The distribution and personnel of police in December, 1925, were as follows :

| | Police Inspector | Police Sergeants | Assistant Police Sergeants | Policemen | Native Policemen | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Seas Bureau.... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 7 |
| Saipan Branch Bureau. | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 21 |
| Palau Branch Bureau . | — | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 20 |
| Yap Branch Bureau.. | — | 1 | — | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Truk Branch Bureau... | — | 1 | — | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Ponape Branch Bureau | — | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 20 |
| Jaluit Branch Bureau . | — | 1 | — | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| Total ..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | 50 | 38 | 100 |

The expenditure for police is as follows :

| Item | Estimate for 1924 | Estimate for 1923 | Comparison |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries ..... | 28,756 | 40,680 | (—) 11,924 |
| Office Expenses..... | 131,326 | 170,240 | (—) 38,914 |
| For purchase of Articles | 6,820 | 11,088 | (—) 4,268 |
| For communication and transportation ..... | 2,232 | 3,024 | (—) 792 |
| Travelling expenses.... | 18,600 | 21,000 | (—) 2,400 |
| Salaries and allowances to policemen..... | 69,516 | 90,216 | (—) 20,700 |
| Salaries to native policemen ..... | 18,720 | 24,000 | (—) 5,280 |
| Wages to employees... | 3,780 | 3,780 | — |
| Clothing ..... | 11,350 | 16,632 | (—) 5,274 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 300 | 500 | (—) 200 |
| Total..... | 160,082 | 210,920 | (—) 50,838 |

The number of cases of criminal offence taking place during 1924 was as follows :

| | Saipan | Yap | Palau | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incendiarism | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Preparation for robbery | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Theft | 71 | 7 | 42 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 141 |
| Purchase of stolen goods | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Acceptance of stolen goods | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Conveyance of stolen goods | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Brokerage of stolen goods | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Acceptance and concealment of stolen goods | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Fraud | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Fraud by forgery of private documents | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Use of altered documents | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Forgery of seals | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Disseisin | 11 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 14 |
| Disseisin of lost articles | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Causing death by illegal confinement | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Causing death by mistake in business | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Causing death by infury and causing injury | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Causing injury | 5 | — | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 14 |
| Injuring young girl by assault | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Adultery | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Irespassing on another's premises | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Gambling | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| Accidental fire. | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| Osbtruction to exécucution of official function and libel | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Infringement of Postal Law | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Infringement of Rules for control of Guns and Gunpowder | 8 | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | 16 |
| Infringement of Rules for Control of Guns and Gunpowder and Rules for Fishing | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Infringement of Rules for Control of Hunting | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Infringement of Rules for Control of Alcoholic Drinks | 6 | — | 24 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 39 |
| Infringement of Rules for Fishing | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 6 |
| Obstruction of business and damaging of implements | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Total | 149 | 8 | 82 | 17 | 25 | 13 | 294 |



The number of cases summarily dealt with by the police during the year 1925 was as follows :

| | DETENTION | | | FINES | | | TOTAL | | | Total of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Japanese | Natives | No. | Japanese | Natives | No. | Japanese | Native | |
| Saipan | 11 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 22 | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| Yap | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Palau | 5 | — | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Truk | 62 | — | 62 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 69 | 8 | 67 | 75 |
| Ponape | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 6 |
| Jaluit | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 85 | 11 | 75 | 30 | 21 | 15 | 115 | 32 | 90 | 122 |
| Total 1924 | 98 | 3 | 159 | 28 | 6 | 74 | 126 | 8 | 233 | 242 |

V. *Local Administration.* — Until Regulations for the Defence Corps of the South Sea Islands were revised on July 1, 1918, the islands were divided into six districts, and the garrison commander of each district, assisted by a civil administrative secretary, dealt with civil administrative affairs in that district. But after the regulations were revised, a civil administration office was established in each of the above-mentioned six districts, civil officials were appointed thereto to take charge of local administrative and judicial affairs and with regard to civil administrative affairs in the district under his jurisdiction the chief of such an office was empowered either *ex officio* or by special authorization to issue orders carrying penal clauses providing for detention or fines.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in April 1922, Branch Bureau was respectively instituted in the above-mentioned six districts. Under the direction and superintendence of the Director of the Bureau, the Chief of the Branch Bureau puts into effect laws and orders and manages administrative business in the district under his jurisdiction.

With regard to it, he is empowered either *ex officio* or by special authorization to issue orders (Branch Bureau Orders). He is not permitted, however, to attach thereto any penal clauses. With regard to judicial business, he is authorized to take part only in certain specified matters.

In case the Director of the South Seas Bureau considers an order issued by the Chief of a Branch Bureau to be at variance with rules, to be injurious to public good or to be exceeded the limit of competence, he may cancel it or suspend its operation.

The names, sites and the spheres of jurisdiction of the Branch Bureau are as follows :

| NAME | SITE | Sphere of Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|
| Saipan Branch Bureau of the South Seas Bureau. | Saipan Island of the Mariana Group. | The whole of the Mariana Group. |
| Palau Branch Bureau of the South Seas Bureau. | Korol Island of the Palau Islands of the West Caroline Group. | The whole of the West Caroline Group west of 137 E. Long. |
| Yap Branch Bureau of the South Seas Bureau. | Yap Island of the West Caroline Group. | The whole of the West Caroline Group east of 137 E. Long. |
| Truk Branch Bureau of the South Seas Bureau. | Summer Island of the Truk Island of the East Caroline Group. | The whole of the East Caroline Group west of 154 E. Long. |
| Ponape Branch Bureau of the South Seas Bureau. | Ponape Island of the East Caroline Group. | The whole of the East Caroline Group east of 154 E. Long and part of the Marshall Group west of 164 E. Long. |
| Jaluit Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau. | Jaluit Island of the Marshall Group. | The whole of theMarshall group east of 164 E. Long. |

In order to appoint natives as village officials and enable them to participate in local administration, the offices of Senior Village Chiefs, Vice Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs have been instituted in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Branch Bureau. These village officials are appointed or discharged by the Chief of the Branch Bureau under sanction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. A Senior Village Chief or a Vice Senior Village Chief is paid a monthly allowance not exceeding 35 yen in amount and a Village Chief or an Assistant Village Chief the same not exceeding 20 yen in amount. Village officials of Kanaka tribes are all Senior Village Chiefs or Village Chiefs and those of Chamorro tribes Vice Senior Village Chiefs or Assistant Village Chiefs. In conformity with usage, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs assist Senior Village Chiefs or Vice Senior Village Chiefs in the discharge of their duties or carry out part of them.

As for the sphere of jurisdiction of these native village officials, it is fixed in accordance with usage, but the Chief of a Branch Bureau may change it after inviting and considering the opinions of these officials and obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.



A Senior Village Chief or a Vice Senior Village Chief carries out the following matters under the direction of the Chief of the Branch Bureau and in conformity with laws and regulations or in accordance with usage :

(1) Matters concerning the dissemination of knowledge of laws and regulations among villagers.

(2) Matters concerning the forwarding to the authorities of applications, reports and so forth sent in by villagers.

(3) Matters concerning the transmission to villagers or execution of orders issued by the Chief of the Branch Bureau. (See Regulations for Village Officials of the South Sea Islands).

Besides the above, a Senior Village Chief or a Vice Senior Village Chief is required to report at least twice a year to the Chief of the Branch Bureau or the police officers concerning the conditions, changes in population and so forth of the villages under his jurisdiction. In case epidemics or injurious insects appear or any other important happenings take place, he has to report it immediately to the authorities. (See Rules for the Service of Village Officials of the South Sea Islands).

The following list shows the number of Senior Village Chiefs, Vice Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs in service :

| Branch Bureau | Senior Village Chiefs | Vice Senior Village Chiefs | Village Chiefs | Assistant Village Chiefs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Palau | 2 | — | 13 | — |
| Yap | 10 | 1 | — | — |
| Saipan | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| Truk | 6 | — | 23 | — |
| Ponape | 13 | — | 22 | — |
| Jaluit | 2 | — | 16 | — |
| Total | 33 | 3 | 74 | 7 |

VI. *Judicature.* — Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the courts of justice thitherto instituted in the Civil Administration Department and the Civil Administration Stations were abolished and three local courts and a higher court established in their place, judicial officials independent of executives being appointed thereto to deal with civil and criminal cases. In places having no court of justice the Chief of the Branch Bureau is authorized to transact the following matters. (See Regulations concerning the Transaction of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands).

1. Compulsory action of immovable properties.
2. Arbitration in civil disputes and execution of awards given.
3. Deposit and registration.

4. Drawing up of authentic documents concerning civil cases and certification of private documents.

5. Acceptance of written complaints and other law papers only in cases in which promptitude is required.

The above mentioned matters concern civil cases. With regard to criminal cases, concerning the under-mentioned offences, the Chief of the Branch Bureau is also authorized to hear statements of the accused, examine evidence and pronounce judgment without going through the formality of trial. If the accused, however, is dissatisfied with the sentence passed on him, he may apply for formal trial. (See Regulations for Summary Decisions regarding Offences in the South Sea Islands).

1. Offences coming under the penalty of detention or fines.

2. Offences in gambling punishable with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or fines of less than 100 yen in amount as well as offences mentioned in Article CCVIII of the Criminal Code punishable with detention or fines.*

3. Infringements of administrative laws and regulations punishable with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or fines or minor fines of less than 100 yen in amount.

The Courts of Justice are in charge of affairs concerning trials of civil and criminal cases as well as of those concerning non-contentious cases. The Courts of Justice are of a two instance system. A court of the first instance is called a Local Court and passes decisions of the first instance concerning civil and criminal cases, besides dealing with affairs concerning non-contentious cases. A court of the second instance is called a Higher Court and reviews cases on appeal from the judgments of the Local Courts, the decisions given there being final. A single judgment system is adopted in the Local Courts and a bench judgment system in the Higher Court. (See judicial Regulations for the South Sea Islands and Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands). Local Courts are established in three places, Palau, Saipan and Ponape, and the Higher Court in Palau. Their sites, names and spheres of jurisdiction are as follows:

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* Article CCVIII of the Criminal of Japan :

One who acted on violence but not harmed a person shall be punished by imprisonment by hard labour for less than a year or by a fine of less than 50 yen or by a detention or a fine.

The punishment of the previous clause shall be pursued upon complaint.



| NAME AND SITE | | Sphere of jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|
| Higher Court | Local Court | |
| Higher Court of the South Seas Bureau, Korol of Palau Islands | Palau Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Korol of Palau Islands | District under jurisdiction of Palau Branch Bureau. District under jurisdiction of Yap Branch office. |
| | Saipan Local Court of the South Seas Bureau Saipan. | District under jurisdiction of Saipan Branch Bureau. |
| | Ponape Local Court of the South Seas Bureau Ponape. | District under jurisdiction of Ponape Branch Bureau District under jurisdiction of Truk Branch Bureau, and District under jurisdiction of Jaluit Branch Bureau. |

Though the Civil Code and the Commercial Code of the Japanese Empire are in force in the territory under Japanese mandate, civil cases in which natives only are involved are dealt with in conformity with usage, with the exception of cases going contrary to public order or public morals, such cases being dealt with in accordance with general laws and regulations. With regard to rights concerning lands, usage is respected for the time being and no registration is made thereanent. The Japanese Government with a view to protecting the islanders also prohibits the formation of any contract, which aims at the sale, purchase, assignment or mortgage of lands except with the Government. With regard to other contracts, it is ruled that they shall not become effective unless the approval of the Chief of the Branch Bureau has been obtained and registered. This rule, however, is not applied to ordinary small transactions or contracts for labour for a period not exceeding one year.

Concerning criminal cases in general, the criminal Code of the Japanese Empire is correspondingly applied.

As for legal procedures, Law concerning Civil Lawsuits, Law concerning Criminal Lawsuits and other laws are correspondingly applied, but with regard to lawsuits in which natives only are concerned, exceptional provisions are laid down in Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands for the purpose of providing them with simpler procedures.

With regard to civil and criminal suits and other legal business fees are required to be paid in accordance with rules fixed by the Director of the South Seas Bureau. (See Regulations concerning Judicial Fees in the South Sea Islands).

The personnel of the South Seas Bureau Courts of Justice is as follows :

| | Judge | Public Procurator | Clerk | Employee | Attendant | Servant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higher Court ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Palau Local Court .... | | | | | | |
| Saipan Local Court.... | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ponape Local Court .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

The judges and public procurator in service of the South Seas Bureau are appointed according to the Law of the Organization of the Courts of Justice of the Japanese Empire from among persons having qualifications of a judge or a public procurator.

The number of cases dealt with during the year 1924 was as follows :

(See table page 37)



No. of cases Taken Up and Dealt with by the Public Procurator's office during the year 1924

| Name of Public Procurator's Office | TAKEN UP | | | | ALREADY DEALT WITH | | | | | | | | | | | | Not yet dealt with | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previously taken up | | Newly taken up | | Total | | Prosecuted | | | | Not Prosecuted | | | | Others | | Total | | No. of cases | Persons involved |
| | No. of cases | Persons involved | No. of cases | Persons involved | No. of cases | Persons involved | No. of cases | Persons involved | | | No. of cases | Persons involved | | | No. of cases | Persons involved | No. of cases | Persons involved | | |
| | | | | | | | | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | | Japanese | | | | |
| Public Procurator's Office of Saipan Local Court..... | 5 | 5 | 91 | 171 | 96 | 176 | 67 | 106 | 20 | — | 23 | 40 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 92 | 172 | 4 | 4 |
| Public Procurator's Office of Palau Local Court..... | 4 | 4 | 46 | 91 | 50 | 95 | 28 | 22 | 20 | — | 17 | 12 | 33 | — | 3 | 2 | 48 | 90 | 2 | 5 |
| Public Procurator's, Ponape Local Court ..... | 1 | 1 | 41 | 69 | 42 | 70 | 19 | — | 19 | — | 20 | 1 | 40 | — | — | — | 39 | 60 | 3 | 10 |
| Total ..... | 10 | 10 | 178 | 331 | 188 | 341 | 114 | 128 | 59 | — | 60 | 53 | 77 | — | 5 | 4 | 179 | 322 | 9 | 19 |
| Total for 1923 | 6 | 6 | 106 | 180 | 112 | 186 | 62 | 50 | 72 | — | 33 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 102 | 176 | 10 | 10 |

## No. of Civil Cases Taken Up and Dealt with (1924).

| | Higher Court | Saipan Local Court | Palau Local Court | Ponape Local Court | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously taken up | — | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Newly taken up | — | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| Total | — | 5 | — | 11 | 16 |
| Judgment | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Judgment by default | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other judgment | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reconciled | — | 1 | — | 7 | 8 |
| Withdrawn | — | 1 | — | 4 | 5 |
| Rejected | — | — | — | — | — |
| Others | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | 5 | — | 11 | 16 |
| Not Yet dealt. with — under investigation | — | — | — | — | — |
| Not Yet dealt. with — under suspension | — | — | — | — | — |

## Criminal Cases (1924)

| Name of Courts of Justice | TAKEN UP | | | | | | ALREADY DEALT WITH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Not Yet Dealt With | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Accused Classified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Previously taken up | | Newly taken up | | Total | | GUILTY | | | | | | | | | | Not Guilty and released | | | | Others | | | | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Corporal punishment | | | Fines | | | Miner fines | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of cases | No. of Persons invoveld | No. of cases | No. of Persons invoveld | No. of cases | No. of Persons invoveld | No. of cases | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | Total | No. of cases | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | No. of cases | Japanese | Natives | Foreigners | No. of cases | No. of persons involved | No. of cases | No. of persons involved |
| Saipan Local Court . | 1 | 1 | 54 | 110 | 55 | 111 | 54 | 58 | 7 | — | 31 (17) | 2 | — | 6 | 6 | — | 110 (17) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 54 | 110 (17) | 1 | 1 |
| Palau Local Court .. | 2 | 2 | 23 | 36 | 25 | 38 | 22 | 1 | 13 | — | 13 (1) | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | 33 (1) | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 35 (1) | 2 | 3 |
| Ponape Local Court . | 1 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | — | 10 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | 18 (1) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 19 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 4 | 4 | 96 | 165 | 100 | 169 | 95 | 59 | 30 | — | 44 (18) | 5 | — | 11 | 12 | — | 161 (18) | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 96 | 164 (18) | 4 | 5 |
| Total for 1923..... | 3 | 3 | 62 | 122 | 65 | 125 | 58 | 11 | 32 | — | 29 | 27 (2) | — | 11 | 7 (2) | — | 117 (4) | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 61 | 121 (4) | 4 | 4 |

## No. of Cases for Arbitration (1924).

| NAME of COURT | TAKEN UP | | | ALREADY DEALT WITH | | | | | | Not yet dealth with |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previously taken up | Newly taken up | Total | successfull | unsuccessful | Rejected | Withdrawn | others | Total | |
| Saipan Local Court . | — | 36 | 36 | 27 | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 36 | |
| Palau Local Court.. | — | 10 | 10 | 9 | — | — | 1 | — | 10 | — |
| Ponape Local Court. | — | 40 | 40 | 24 | — | — | 10 | — | 34 | 6 |
| Total..... | — | 86 | 86 | 60 | 7 | — | 12 | 1 | 80 | 6 |

VII. *Prison.* — The South Sea Islands has no independent prison of its own, the houses of detention attached to the Branch Offices being used as substitutes. Accordingly prison business is discharged by the police.

A revision was made in August, 1924, in Regulations concerning the Treatment of judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands. By virtue of this amendment, with regard to the execution of a sentence passed on a native condemning him to penal servitude or detention in a workhouse for a period not exceeding one year, the public procurator or the Chief of a Branch Office, who has given the summary decision, may, in consideration of circumstances, cause the person on whom the judgment has been pronounced to engage in labour without detaining him in prison or a workhouse.

The expenditure of the Courts of Justice and prison is shown in the following table. The staff of prison being the same as the police, the expenditure needed for its maintenance is not mentioned therein :

| ITEM | Estimates for 1925 | Estimates for 1924 | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| Salaries | 37,360 | 44,280 | — | 6,920 |
| Office Expenses | 13,588 | 14,051 | — | 463 |
| Goods | 1,210 | 1,918 | | |
| Communication and Transportation | 286 | 448 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 4,112 | 2,747 | | |
| Wages to employees | 7,860 | 8,818 | | |
| Clothing | 120 | 120 | | |
| Expenses for Trials and Registrations | 525 | 525 | | |
| Trials | 300 | 300 | | |
| Registrations | 200 | 200 | | |
| Interests on Depo its | 25 | 25 | | |
| Prison Expenses | 4,694 | 4,694 | | |
| For keeping prisoners | 4,694 | 4,694 | | |
| Total | 56,167 | 63,550 | | 7,383 |



# CHAPTER III

## FINANCES

I. *General Remarks.* — The budget estimates for the South Seas Bureau, like the general budget of the Japanese Government, must be annually approved by the Imperial Diet as required by the Imperial Constitution. As for the estimates as well as the revenue and expenditure, the accounts of the South Seas Bureau are separated from the General Accounts of the Central Government, being dealt with as Special Accounts in accordance with the Financial Law of the Empire and the Special Financial Law for the South Seas Bureau. The expenditure of the South Seas Bureau is met with by the revenue obtained by the Bureau and a subsidy granted to it from the General Accounts of the Central Government.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1925 totalled 3,798,000 yen in round numbers, including ordinary expenditure amounting to 2,392,000 yen and extraordinary expenditure amounting to 1,406,000 yen. This showed a decrease of 803,000 yen as compared with the estimated expenditure for the preceding year, which amounted to 4,602,000 yen. It was a result of extensive adjustment and retrenchment carried out by the Government of Japan on its administrative and financial programmes at home and in the colonies. The principal items on which retrenchment was carried out were, in ordinary expenditure, salaries to the amount of 137,000 yen, office expenses to the amount of 147,000 yen, undertakings expenses to the amount of 60,000 yen and reserve funds to the amount of 50,000 yen, and, in extraordinary expenditure, grants-in-aid subsidies to the amount of 139,000 yen (subsidies to navigation were decreased by 170,000 yen, but other grants-in-aid were more or less increased).

As for the estimated revenue for the same year, it totalled 3,798,000 yen, in round numbers including ordinary revenue amounting to 1,562,000 yen and extraordinary revenue amounting to 2,236,000 yen. As compared with the estimated revenue for the preceding year, which amounted to 4,602,000 yen, this represented a decrease of 803,000 yen. This decrease was due to the fact that through ordinary revenue increased by 133,000 yen, extraordinary revenue was decreased by 936,000 yen. To be more particular, ordinary revenue increased by 1,000 yen of taxes, 131,000 yen of incomes from Government undertakings and properties, and extraordinary revenue by 163,000 yen, which was a surplus brought down from the preceding year, but the subsidy from the home Government was cut down by 1,100,000 yen.

The following tables show the Settled Accounts for the year 1924 and the estimates and comparison for the year 1924 and 1925 :

## Revenue.

| ITEM | Settled Accounts for 1924 | ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON | | | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1925 | 1924 | Increase | |
| | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| *Ordinary* | | | | | |
| Taxes | 362,645 | 452,314 | 450,571 | 1,743 | — |
| Poll tax | 64,575 | 60,314 | 58,571 | 1,743 | — |
| Post clearance dues | 282,262 | 390,000 | 390,000 | — | — |
| Customs duties | 15,807 | 2,000 | 2,000 | — | — |
| Incomes from Governments Mndertakings and Properties | 1,271,750 | 1,102,547 | 971,820 | 130,727 | — |
| Post and Telegraph | 69,386 | 57,199 | 43,727 | 13,472 | — |
| Hospitals | 38,398 | 32,447 | 26,336 | 6,111 | — |
| Forestry | 63,116 | 39,857 | 24,385 | 15,472 | — |
| Sales of Phosphate | 1,097,891 | 962,500 | 875,000 | 87,500 | — |
| Rents | 2,957 | 3,272 | 2,372 | 900 | — |
| Electricity | — | 7,272 | — | 7,272 | — |
| Stamp | — | 1,142 | — | 1,142 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 40,054 | 6,561 | 6,437 | 124 | — |
| Total | 1,674,449 | 1,562,564 | 1,428,828 | 133,736 | — |
| *Extraordinary* | | | | | |
| Sales of Government properties | 6,120 | 7,303 | 7,303 | — | — |
| Subsidy | 2,780,203 | 1,800,000 | 2,900,000 | — | 1,100,000 |
| Surplus brought over from previous fiscal year | 1,799,054 | 433,631 | 265,901 | 167,730 | — |
| Total | 4,585,378 | 2,240,934 | 3,173,204 | — | 932,270 |
| Grand total | 6,259,827 | 3,803,498 | 4,602,032 | — | 798,534 |

## Expenditure.

| ITEM | Settled Accounts for 1924 | ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON | | | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1925 | 1924 | Increase | |
| | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| *Ordinary* | | | | | |
| Salaries | 714,562 | 683,324 | 816,636 | — | 133,312 |
| Office Expenses | 874,509 | 794,693 | 939,939 | — | 145,246 |
| Undertaking Expenses | 732,447 | 799,866 | 820,231 | — | 60,365 |
| Communication | 240,420 | 208,544 | 231,716 | — | 23,172 |
| Hospitals | 48,998 | 50,791 | 50,791 | — | — |
| Mining | 343,201 | 399,463 | 399,463 | — | — |
| Industrial Experiments | 51,749 | 56,742 | 68,299 | — | 11,557 |
| Workshops | 3,243 | 5,513 | 9,225 | — | 3,712 |
| Electricity and Ice Making | 25,384 | 43,740 | 52,560 | — | 8,820 |
| Shipping | 18,336 | 32,796 | 45,900 | — | 13,104 |
| Management of nautical marks | 1,113 | 2,277 | 2,277 | — | — |
| Educational Expenses | 45,555 | 39,575 | 56,884 | — | 17,309 |
| Schools | 11,733 | 13,200 | 13,200 | — | — |
| Pupils | 24,236 | 22,290 | 34,619 | — | 12,329 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,568 | 4,085 | 4,090 | — | 5 |
| Text books | 7,016 | — | 4,975 | — | 4,975 |
| Sanitary Expenses | 3,317 | 5,100 | 5,100 | — | — |
| Prevention of epidemics | 1,714 | 2,300 | 2,300 | — | — |
| Sanitation | 1,603 | 2,800 | 2,800 | — | — |
| Expenses for administering Justice and Registration | 300 | 525 | 525 | — | — |
| Trials | 260 | 300 | 300 | — | — |
| Registering | 40 | 200 | 200 | — | — |
| Interest on déposits | — | 25 | 25 | — | — |
| Prison Expenses | 2,725 | 4,694 | 4,694 | — | — |
| Secret Fund | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous payments | 8,217 | 6,850 | 6,850 | — | — |
| Sinking Fund | — | 3,948 | — | 3,948 | — |
| Réserves | — | 50,000 | 100,000 | — | 50,000 |
| Total | 2,389,636 | 2,396,575 | 2,798,859 | — | 402,284 |
| *Extraordinary* | | | | | |
| Civil engineering and Repair work | 441,051 | 368,121 | 622,697 | — | 254,576 |
| Investigation of the Harbour | 18,790 | — | 19,853 | — | 19,853 |
| Economical Development | 35,024 | 36,250 | 42,173 | — | 5,923 |
| Grants-in-aid | 1,075,755 | 952,000 | 1,091,680 | — | 139,680 |
| Navigation | 869,567 | 760,000 | 860,000 | — | 100,000 |
| Social work | 25,000 | 33,000 | 25,000 | 8,000 | — |
| Tours in Japan by natives | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | — | — |
| Encouragement of productive industry | 169,443 | 150,000 | 192,680 | — | 42,680 |
| Improvement of native manners | 7,744 | 5,000 | 10,000 | — | 5,000 |
| Encouragement of Study | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | — | — |
| Survey of lands | 26,286 | 26,770 | 26,770 | — | — |
| Grant-in-aid to education | 5,781 | — | — | — | — |
| Census Expenses | — | 23,070 | — | 23,070 | — |
| Special retiring allowances | — | 712 | — | 712 | — |
| Total | 1,602,690 | 1,406,923 | 1,803,173 | — | 396,250 |
| Aggregate total of Expenditure | 3,992,327 | 3,803,498 | 4,602,032 | — | 798,534 |

*Remark.* — Of the Settled Accounts for the year 1924, those paid from reserve funds were expenses for communications undertakings in ordinary expenditure to the amount of 7,950 yen and a complement to educational expenses in extraordinary expenditure to the amount of 5,781 yen.

II. Concerning the Settled Accounts and Budget for the Year 1924.

(A.) The settled accounts of revenue were 1,674,000 yen in round numbers in ordinary revenue and 4,580,000 yen in round numbers in extraordinary revenue, making in all 6,250,000 yen against the estimated revenue amounting to 4,602,000 yen, so that there was an increase of 1,657,000 yen of this amount, 1,533,000 yen was surplus brought over from the preceding year. The following is an account of chief items of revenue :

1. As the result of the postponement of collection of port clearance dues on sugar to the amount of 320,000 yen (in accordance with Article V of the Regulations concerning Port Clearance Dues in the South Sea Islands, which provides for the grace of the postponement of collection for a period not exceeding six months), the revenue from taxes decreased by 87,000 yen, though more or less increases were witnessed in incomes from customs duties and other taxes.

2. Incomes from Government undertakings and properties increased by 299,000 yen. To be particular, due to larger sales of stamps, incomes from post and telegraphy increased by 25,000 yen ; due to more patients treated, incomes obtained by the hospitals increased by 12,000 yen ; due to larger sales of forest products and phosphate, incomes from these sources increased by 38,000 yen and 222,000 yen respectively. These were also witnessed more or less increases in incomes from other sources.

(B.) The total amount of settled expenditure was 3,992,000 yen against the estimated expenditure amounting to 4,602,000 yen, so that there was a decrease of 609,000 yen. This was due to economy effected in expenditure as well as to the desuetude and transference to the following year of certain appropriations on account of force majeure due to natural calamities.

III. *Taxes.* — The principal taxes levied under the German regime were the business tax, poll-tax and customs duties, besides special taxes collected in some of the islands. After the Japanese occupation, this system was followed in the main, business tax, poll-tax, customs duties and mining tax being collected. On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the taxes were made of four kinds, namely, poll-tax, port clearance dues, customs duties and mining tax and have since been collected by the Chiefs of the Branch Bureau by virtue of Imperial ordinance or authorization and in accordance with regulations provided for by South Seas Bureau Orders, the proceeds being appropriated as revenue of the Special Accounts of the South Seas Bureau.

(1) *Poll-tax.* With regard to the poll-tax, under the German regime, different rates were imposed on the natives and people other than the natives



because they differed in standard of living. After the Japanese occupation, Japan followed the German system and imposed the tax on people other than the natives at the rate of 20 yen per annum and on the natives at the rate of 10 yen or less per annum. The rates on the natives were fixed by the Chief of the Civil Administration Station by taking into consideration of the local conditions and usage. The Chief of the Civil Administration was also authorized to increase the rate up to 20 yen on wealthy natives after obtaining the approval of the Civil Administration Department.

In July, 1922, after the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, poll-tax Regulations have been amended, the following being the chief features of the amendment :

(A.) *Poll-tax on people other than the natives.* Hitherto the rate was uniform, it being fixed at 20 yen. In order to attain fairness of taxation, this has been divided into eight grades and the amounts of the tax fixed between 50 yen and 5 yen. The grades are determined by the Chief of the Branch Bureau in consideration of the living condition of, and the property possessed by the tax-payers. The tax is collected in two instalments.

The poll-tax is imposed on male persons of above 16 years of age living in the South Sea Islands, but the following persons are exempted from paying it :

1. A person engaged in propagation of religion.
2. A person in needy circumstances and having no ability to pay the tax.
3. A person who has not lived in the islands more than six months after his arrival.
4. A person temporarily staying in the islands.

The following table shows the amounts imposed in 1924 and 1925 :

| | 1925 | | | 1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRADE | Amount | No. of tax-payers | Total Collected | No. of tax-payers | Total Collected |
| 1st..... | 50 | 5 | 250 | 5 | 250 |
| 2nd ..... | 40 | 5 | 200 | 5 | 200 |
| 3rd..... | 30 | 17 | 510 | 15 | 450 |
| 4th..... | 20 | 29 | 580 | 31 | 620 |
| 5th..... | 15 | 54 | 810 | 44 | 660 |
| 6th..... | 10 | 192 | 1,920 | 197 | 1,970 |
| 7th..... | 7 | 332 | 2,324 | 305 | 2,135 |
| 8th..... | 5 | 1,085 | 5,425 | 697 | 3,485 |
| Total ..... | | 1,719 | 12,019 | 1,299 | 9,770 |

| Under jurisdiction Branch Bureau | CLASSIFICATION | 1923 | | | 1924 | | | 1925 | | | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Guls | Total | |
| Saipan ..... | Attending ..... | 224 | 170 | 394 | 215 | 172 | 387 | 212 | 183 | 395 | |
| | Not attending..... | 110 | 74 | 184 | 113 | 95 | 208 | 93 | 75 | 168 | |
| | Total ..... | 334 | 244 | 578 | 328 | 267 | 595 | 305 | 258 | 563 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 67.07 | 69.67 | 68.17 | 65.55 | 64.42 | 65.04 | 69.51 | 70.93 | 70.16 | |
| Palau ..... | Attending ..... | 381 | 345 | 726 | 465 | 445 | 910 | 452 | 433 | 885 | |
| | Not attending..... | 14 | 9 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 26 | |
| | Total ..... | 395 | 354 | 749 | 479 | 452 | 931 | 469 | 442 | 911 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 96.46 | 97.46 | 96.93 | 97.08 | 98.45 | 97.74 | 96.38 | 97.96 | 97.15 | |
| Yap..... | Attending ..... | 211 | 71 | 282 | 202 | 85 | 287 | 202 | 94 | 296 | |
| | Not attending..... | 140 | 151 | 291 | 105 | 141 | 246 | 121 | 139 | 260 | |
| | Total ..... | 351 | 222 | 573 | 307 | 226 | 533 | 323 | 233 | 556 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 60.11 | 31.98 | 49.21 | 65.80 | 37.61 | 53.85 | 62.54 | 40.34 | 53.24 | |
| Truk ..... | Attending ..... | 325 | 108 | 433 | 307 | 112 | 419 | 359 | 165 | 524 | |
| | Not attending..... | 352 | 316 | 668 | 446 | 305 | 751 | 469 | 312 | 791 | |
| | Total ..... | 677 | 424 | 1,101 | 753 | 417 | 1,170 | 828 | 487 | 1,315 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 48.01 | 25.47 | 39.33 | 40.77 | 26.86 | 35.81 | 43.36 | 33.88 | 39.85 | |
| Ponape .... | Attending ..... | 327 | 219 | 546 | 383 | 281 | 664 | 415 | 298 | 713 | |
| | Not attending..... | 74 | 64 | 138 | 61 | 58 | 119 | 72 | 54 | 126 | |
| | Total ..... | 401 | 283 | 684 | 444 | 339 | 783 | 487 | 352 | 839 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 81.55 | 77.39 | 79.82 | 86.26 | 82.89 | 84.80 | 85.22 | 84.65 | 84.98 | |
| Jaluit ..... | Attending ..... | 180 | 107 | 287 | 218 | 127 | 345 | 262 | 157 | 419 | |
| | Not attending..... | 167 | 164 | 331 | 182 | 171 | 354 | 191 | 190 | 381 | |
| | Total ..... | 347 | 271 | 618 | 401 | 298 | 699 | 453 | 347 | 800 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 51.87 | 39.48 | 46.44 | 54.36 | 42.62 | 49.36 | 57.84 | 45.24 | 52.38 | |
| Grand Total. | Attending ..... | 1,648 | 1,020 | 2,668 | 1,790 | 1,222 | 3,012 | 1,902 | 1,330 | 3,232 | |
| | Not attending..... | 857 | 778 | 1,635 | 922 | 777 | 1,699 | 963 | 789 | 1,752 | |
| | Total ..... | 2,505 | 1,798 | 4,303 | 2,712 | 1,999 | 4,711 | 2,865 | 2,119 | 4,984 | |
| | Percentage of attending ..... | 65,79 | 56.73 | 62.00 | 66.00 | 61.13 | 63.84 | 66.39 | 62,77 | 64.85 | |

IV. *School expenditure.* — A. The Settled Accounts for 1924 were as follows :

(1) Primary Schools.

| ITEM OF EXPENDITURE | | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | 17,223 yen |
| Office expenses | | 5,094 — |
| Educational expenses | | 5,126 — |
| Schools | 4,673 yen | |
| Pupils | 37 — | |
| Miscellaneous | 416 — | |
| Total | | 27,443 |
| Total for 1923 | | 15,520 yen |

(2) Public Schools.

| ITEM OF EXPENDITURE | | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | 71,963 yen |
| Office expenses | | 26,147 — |
| Educational expenses | | 40,429 — |
| Schools | 7,060 yen | |
| Pupils | 24,200 — | |
| Text books | 7,016 — | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,153 — | |
| Total | | 138,539 yen |
| Total for 1923 | | 112,265 yen |

(B) The following is a table showing the Budget Estimates for 1925 (including those for primary schools and public schools) :

| ITEM OF EXPENDITURE | ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1924 | Increase | Decrease | |
| | Yen | Yen | Yen | | |
| Salaries ..... | 125,400 | 121,730 | 3,670 | — | — |
| Office expenses : ..... | 41,850 | 41,429 | 421 | — | — |
| Articles ..... | 7,524 | 7,524 | — | — | — |
| Communication and transportation..... | 2,052 | 2,052 | — | — | — |
| Travelling expenses.. | 11,821 | 11,400 | — | — | — |
| Wages to employees. | 19,293 | 19,293 | — | — | — |
| Clothing ..... | 660 | 660 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 500 | 500 | — | — | — |
| Total ..... | 41,850 | 41,429 | 421 | — | — |
| Educational expenses .. | 39,575 | 56,884 | — | 17,309 | — |
| Shools..... | 13,200 | 13,200 | — | — | — |
| Pupils..... | 22,290 | 34,619 | — | — | — |
| Text-books ..... | — | 4,975 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 4,085 | 4,090 | — | — | — |
| Total ..... | 39,575 | 56,884 | — | — | — |
| Grand Total ..... | 206,825 | 220,043 | — | 13,218 | — |

(3) Appropriations for the building of schools and residences for teachers are not included in the above mentioned settled accounts and budget estimates.

V. *Mission Schools.* — As already stated, under the German regime education was almost entirely left in the hands of mission schools under the supervision of the German Government. In the circumstances, schools meant mission schools and there were a fairly large number of these schools. As, however, the Bible was chiefly taught in these schools and missionaries carried on education as side-work, there was something lacking in the way of giving common education. It was evidently for the purpose of remedying this shortcoming that the German Government established a school in Saipan and had a plan on foot to establish some more in other places.

The mission schools existing in June, 1925, were as follows :



| Under Jurisdiction of Branch Bureau | Name | Site | Church | No. of pupils | No. of staff | Subjects taught | Hours per week | Term | Managed by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saipan..... | Saipan Mission School. | Garapan, Saipan. | Roman Catholic. | 264 | 2 | History of Christianity, hymns, Catechism. | 3 | No definite period. | South Sea Mission of Roman Catholic church. |
| | Rota Mission School. | Rota Island | Do. | 68 | 1 | Hyms, Alphabet, Catechism. | 3 | Do. | Do. |
| Truk ..... | Autumn Island Mission School. | Autumn Island. | Do. | 146 | 1 | | | Do. | Do. |
| | Mortlock Mission School. | | Do. | 90 | 1 | | | Do. | Do. |
| Ponape | Ponape Mission School | Ponape | Protestant. | 23 | 5 | | | Do. | South Sea Mission of Japan. |
| | Kusaie Mission School. | Kusaie Island. | Do. | 43 | 2 | Bible, singing, English, Arithmetic, Sewing, Manual work. | 35 | Do. | American Board. |
| Jaluit ..... | Labour Mission School. | Labour, Jaluit. | Do. | 40 | 3 | Bible, Marshall dialect Arithmetic, Music, Simple Japanese, Physiology, Hygiène, Navigation English, Geography. | 20 | Do. | Do. |
| | Imroji, Mission Shool. | Imroji, Jaluit. | Do. | 74 | 3 | Bible, Marshall, dialect, Arithmetic, Music, Simple Japanese, Geography English. | 20 | Do. | Do. |
| Total ..... | 8 | | — | 748 | 18 | | | | |

Services and preaching. Though there is more or less difference in the manner in which services and preaching are conducted, they are given in all the mission schools two times every day, namely, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Free board to pupils. With regard to help given to pupils, both Catholic and Protestant missions have no fixed system. Free food is not given to children attending school from the neighbourhood, but rice, biscuit, bread, raw pork or canned meat are given free to children coming from distant isles and living in dormitories. Clothing is also supplied free to children of poor families, with a view to amelioration of native manners. As for school articles, the Catholic mission schools supply all pupils with free text-books and other necessary articles, but the Protestant schools do so only in favour of children of poor families.

As institutes for giving common education, the mission schools are not quite complete in regard to equipment, staff and so forth, so that ways and means are being investigated for improvement in these respects.



# CHAPTER V

## INDUSTRY

I. *General Remarks.* — The chief products of the territory under Japanese mandate are phosphate, copra and sugar. In order to contribute towards the development and improvement of productive industry, the Government has been and is giving grants-in-aid to various branches thereof. It has established an industrial experimental station in Palau and started in 1924 investigation of marine products.

II. *Industrial Experimental Station.* — The Industrial Experimental Station is under the management of the Director of the South Seas Bureau and is an institute in which investigations, experiments, analysis, criticism, teaching and lecturing concerning agricultural and forest products as well as live-stock are conducted. The staff of the station in December, 1925, consisted of 25 persons, including 2 experts of Sonin rank, 5 assistant experts and clerks of Hanin rank, 7 technical and clerical employees, 10 farmers and 1 servant. Besides them, there are several officials of the South Seas Bureau, who are additionally charged with service in the station.

The organization of the Station is as follows :

- Industrial Experimental Station
  - Miscellaneous Affairs Department
  - Dendrological Department
  - Live-stock Department
  - Agricultural Department
    - Section in charge of seeds and methods.
    - Section in charge of diseases and insect. affecting plants.
    - Section in charge of agricultural chemistry.

Besides carrying on investigation and experiments concerning plants and live-stocks found in the islands, the Industrial Experimental Station has imported seeds, seedlings and breeding animals from other places and is conducting comparative experiments with them. As, however, not many days have passed since the establishment of the institute no noteworthy results have as yet been obtained from its work.

The Budget estimates for the Station are as follows :

| ITEM | Estimates and Comparison | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1924 | increase | Decrease |
| Salaries | 25,940 | 25,134 | | |
| Office Expenses | 14,309 | 28,110 | | 13,801 |
| Article | 1,400 | 1,166 | | |
| Communication and transportation | 364 | 300 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 3,745 | 2,704 | | |
| Wages to employees | 8,760 | 23,900 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 40 | 40 | | |
| Expenses for conducting experiments | 56,742 | 51,799 | 4,943 | |
| Total | 96,991 | 105,043 | | 8,052 |

The above figures represent ordinary expenditure only and do not include the extraordinary appropriations for construction of offices and official residences and purchase of lands.

III. *Agriculture.* — *Arable land.* — The total area of the region under Japanese mandate is about 2,158 square kilometres (about 140 square *ri*) or about 220,000 hectares (about 220,000 *cho*) One third of this area or about 70,000 hectares (about 70,000 *cho*) is estimated to be fit for cultivation or growing palm-trees thereon. Now as about 9,600 hectares (about 9,600 *cho*) and about 25,500 hectares (about 25,500 *cho*) have already been turned into arable land and palm groves respectively, there still remains about 34,000 hectares (about 34,000 *cho*) of land which may be exploited in the future.

The area of arable land (already cultivated) as it stood in December, 1924, was as follows :

| District | Sugar plantation | Others | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cho | cho | cho | | | |
| Saipan | 2,509 | 4,376 | 6,886 | about | 6,886 | hectares |
| Palau | — | 73 | 73 | — | 73 | — |
| Yap | — | 2,203 | 2,203 | — | 2,203 | — |
| Truk | 1 | 897 | 898 | — | 898 | — |
| Ponape | 1 | 40 | 41 | — | 41 | — |
| Jaluit | — | — | — | | | |
| Total | 2,511 | 7,589 | 10,101 | — | 10,101 | — |



*Agricultural products.* — Sugar canes are the most important items of agricultural products, cotton coming next in order. Some tobacco and hemp are also raised but are still in an experimental stage. Taro potatoes and yarn potatoes which are the staple food of the natives, corn, tapioca, banana, pine-apples and many other useful plants are produced, but all are consumed in the islands.

Sugar canes. — Prior to the Japanese occupation, some natives raised sugar cane, but the quantity produced was insignificant. The method of cultivation followed was primitive and the varieties cultivated were not good in quality, while only small quantities of molasses was manufactured by boiling sap obtained by crushing sugar cane. As a matter of fact, the total area of sugar plantations which were cultivated in 1916 was only about 20 hectares (20 *cho*). This had increased in 1919 to about 459 hectares (459 *cho*) and in 1923 to about 2,172 hectares (2,172 *cho*). There were formerly no sugar mills of modern type, but in 1919 the islands had two sugar manufacturing companies with eight factories. As a result, however, of the great changes taking place in the financial world after the great war, the two companies found it difficult to continue their business and expand it in a satisfactory way, so that in 1922 by amalgamation of the two interests a new company called Nan-yo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (South Seas Development Company) with a capital of 3,000,000 yen was brought into existence and sugar factories were established on a large scale.

In September, 1922, the Government promulgated Rules concerning Sugar Industry (South Seas Bureau Order). These rules provide that persons desiring to undertake the manufacture of sugar shall obtain the permission therefor from the Director of the South Seas Bureau and that when the Director has given it and in case it is considered necessary he may appoint the district for gathering the material needed. Sugar cane grown within such a district must be sold to the manufacturer undertaking the industry in that place and the manufacturer must purchase them within a certain period appointed by the Director. In case he does not complete the purchase of the material within the appointed period, the Director may order the manufacturer to pay compensation to the producer for the losses incurred thereby by the latter. It is also provided, in order to prevent a manufacturer from purchasing sugar cane from a producer at unfair prices, that the manufacturer shall obtain recognition of the Director for prices he will pay for the purchase of the sugar canes raised in the district specified in his favour.

For the encouragement of sugar industry, the Government also promulgated in October, 1922, Regulation for the Encouragement of Sugar Industry (South Seas Bureau Order), by virtue of which the Director of the South Seas Bureau may grant subsidies to manufacturers of sugar or producers of sugar canes, whom be considers deserving them. The subsidies are granted in the following cases and to the following amount :

(1) When seedlings of sugar canes are imported for the purpose of improving varieties, not exceeding the total amount of money needed for importation.

(2) When sugar canes of the variety and number specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau are newly planted in land of above 1 hectare in area, an amount not exceeding 30 yen per hectare.

(3) When more than 1 hectare of land is opened in a year with the object of raising sugar canes thereon, an amount not exceeding 30 yen per hectare.

(4) When sugar of the variety and quantity specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau is manufactured and exported to places other than the South Sea Islands, an amount not exceeding 1 yen per 100 pounds.

During the fiscal year of 1924, the following amounts of subsidies were granted for the encouragement of the opening of new plantations and reclamation of land cultivating sugar canes :

| YEAR | No. OF PERSONS | | AMOUNTS | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Japanese | Native | Japanese | Native | |
| | | | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| 1924 ..... | 423 | 53 | 136,808 | 3,633 | 140,441 |

Classified according to enterprises, the subsidies were granted as follows :

| | 1923<br>Yen | 1924<br>Yen |
|---|---|---|
| Importation of new varieties ..... | » | 30 |
| Opening of new plantations ..... | 34,496 | 35,233 |
| Reclamation of land ..... | 13,561 | 12,151 |
| Export of sugar ..... | 46,317 | 93,027 |
| Total ..... | 94,374 | 140,441 |

The total area of land under sugar canes in the year of 1924-25 term was 2,517 hectares (2,517 *cho*) and the total amount of crops obtained 189,290,000 kin (113,575,280 kilogrammes) of which 14,895,000 kin (8,937,240 kilogrammes) of sugar was produced.

At the present time sugar is manufactured only in Saipan and most of the cultivators of sugar canes are inhabitants of the same islands. Sugar canes raised in other islands are consumed raw by natives.

Owing to the cause of rainy weather the manufacture of sugar in Saipan is started in December and completed about June of the following year.

The manufacturing capacity of the Nan-yo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha, equipped with a plant capable of manufacturing 1,000 tons of molasses.



IV. *Marine Products.* — Since the days of the German regime, the chief item of fishery has been the collection of sea-slugs, nilotic-top shells and tortoise shells. Some natives catch fish and shells for their own consumption, but what they obtain is scarcely worth while noticing.

In 1916 Rules for Fishing Industry in the South Sea Islands were promulgated. In these rules it was provided that as a rule persons desiring to engage in the industry should obtain permission from the authorities, but fishers recognized by local usage were allowed to continue their business without it. It was also provided for the purpose of insuring the multiplication of nilotic top shells, pearl oysters and tortoises, they should not be caught in other times than the specified period.

In 1922 Regulations for the Encouragement of Fishing Industry (South Seas Bureau Order) were promulgated. By virtue of this Order, the Director of the South Seas Bureau has been empowered to grant subsidies to persons considered as suitable with regard to the undermentioned items of expenditure.

(a) Expenses needed for purchasing fishing implements or boats.
(b) Expenses needed for engaging the service of technical experts.
(c) Expenses needed for the above-mentioned provision subsidies were granted as follows :

Grants-in-aid are also given to persons who are engaged in certain branches of fishing industry designated by the Director of the South Seas Bureau and have taken more than the number and quantity designated by him.

In accordance with the above-mentioned provision subsidies were granted as follows (Settled Accounts) :

| | 1923 | | 1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of persons. | Amount | No. of persons | Amount |
| | | yen | | yen |
| Japanese ..... | 9 | 4,750 | 12 | 5,090 |
| Natives ..... | 3 | 512 | 5 | 715 |
| Total ..... | 12 | 5,262 | 17 | 5,805 |

In view of the fact that though land in the region under Japanese mandate is small in area, its seas are very large, the authorities have framed a plan to conduct investigation of marine products, starting the work in 1924. The investitigation is to be made with regard to (1) fishing industry requiring much capital and (2) fishing industry by individual resident fishermen. A general preliminary investigation will at first be made throughout the territory and after it is finished a second investigation will be started on the basis of the first.

The subjects of investigation are (1) fishing industry in general (2) artificial breeding (3) manufacture of marine products and (4) seas.

The Estimates concerning the work for 1925 are as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | 2,420 |
| Office expenses | 12,068 |
| Expenses for investigation | 15,820 |
| Total | 30,308 |

Fishing for sea-slugs in general in the islands, but that for nilotic-top shells is chiefly carried on in Palau and Yap and that for tortoises in Palau. Yap, Truk and Ponape. There are some persons engaged in cultivation of pearl oysters in Palau and Ponape, but the results so far obtained are not worth while noticing.

The following table shows the quantities of marine products gathered and the values of articles manufactured thereof during 1924 :

FISHES

| | | Saipan | Palau | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bonito | Quantity .. kilogr. | 9,097 | 1,556 | 1,762 | 5,212 | 112 | — | 17,739 |
| | Value Yen.. | 6,065 | 830 | 470 | 4,170 | 45 | — | 11,580 |
| Mackerel | Quantity ... kilogr. | 45 | 11 | — | 11,887 | — | — | 11,943 |
| | Value Yen.. | 30 | 5 | — | 9.510 | — | — | 9,545 |
| Junny | Quantity ... kilogr. | 1,537 | 6,750 | 1,537 | — | 795 | 1,335 | 11,954 |
| | Value Yen.. | 1,025 | 3,600 | 410 | — | 403 | 534 | 5,972 |
| Horse-mackerel | Quantity ... kilogr. | 570 | 1,743 | 337 | 17,962 | 1,477 | — | 22,089 |
| | Value Yen.. | 304 | 570 | 54 | 12,030 | 566 | — | 13,524 |
| Gray mullet | Quantity ... kilogr. | 16 | 4,129 | — | — | 465 | — | 4,610 |
| | Value Yen.. | 15 | 1,441 | — | — | 176 | — | 1,632 |
| Shark | Quantityî... kilogr. | 1,522 | — | 1,875 | 2,962 | — | — | 6,359 |
| | Value Yen.. | 324 | — | 300 | 1,345 | — | — | 1,969 |
| Mackerel like fish | Quantity ... kilogr. | 352 | 319 | — | — | — | — | 671 |
| | Value Yen.. | 234 | 130 | — | — | — | — | 364 |
| Nilotic-top Shells | Quantity ... kilogr. | — | 103,001 | 8,021 | — | — | — | 111,022 |
| | Value Yen.. | — | 12,360 | 1,682 | — | — | — | 14,042 |
| Sea Slugs | Quantity ... kilogr. | 171,281 | 117,937 | 311,662 | 87,926 | 5,651 | — | 694,457 |
| | no | | | | | 2,359 | | 2,359 |
| | Value Yen.. | 4,586 | 1,495 | 1,662 | 843 | 889 | — | 9,475 |
| Tortoises | Quantity ... kilogr. | — | 37 | 487 | 1,357 | 67 | — | 1,948 |
| | no | | | | | 45 | | 45 |
| | Value Yen.. | | 2,080 | 260 | 416 | 2,113 | — | 4,869 |
| Others | Value Yen.. | 2,612 | 14,661 | 5,265 | 4,600 | 2,272 | 9,570 | 38,980 |
| Total value | | 15,195 | 37,172 | 10,103 | 32,914 | 6,464 | 10,104 | 111,952 |



MANUFACTURES OF MARINE PRODUCTS

| | | Saipan | Palau | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dried sea slugs | Quantity ... kilogr. | 35,460 | 5,812 | 7,792 | 29,392 | 2,096 | — | 80,552 |
| | Value Yen.. | 16,420 | 1,379 | 1,996 | 5,814 | 1,160 | — | 26,769 |
| Dried Bonito | Quantity ... kilogr. | 855 | 240 | — | — | — | — | 1,095 |
| | Value Yen.. | 2,508 | 896 | — | — | — | — | 3,404 |
| Dried Junny | Quantity ... kilogr. | — | 1,280 | — | — | — | — | 1,080 |
| | Value Yen.. | — | 3,744 | — | — | — | — | 3,744 |
| Shark fin | Quantity ... kilogr. | 364 | — | — | — | — | — | 364 |
| | Value Yen.. | 364 | — | — | — | — | — | 364 |
| Total | QuantityKg. | 36,679 | 7,132 | 7,792 | 29,392 | 2,096 | — | 83,091 |
| | ...Value Yen.. | 19,292 | 6,019 | 1,996 | 5,814 | 1,160 | — | 34,281 |

V. *Forest Products.* — As each of the islands is generally small in area and hitherto no afforestation was undertaken on a scientific basis, some useful trees, besides palm trees, which stand in the forests are small in number and quantity and do not merit special mention.

A. Cocoa-nut palms. — These trees have been planted in the islands since many years ago. They grow very well and copra obtained from them is not only the chief forest product and one of the most important articles of export, but constitutes an indispensable item of the daily diet of the natives. Accordingly soon after the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, rules for the Encouragement of Planting of Palm trees (South Seas Bureau Order), were promulgated in September, 1922, providing for the granting of subsidies to persons planting new trees or improving palm forests. The following amounts of subsidies are granted in the following cases :

(*a*) In case new trees have been planted at the rate of 100 to 200 in number per hectare in land covering more than 1 hectare, an amount not exceeding 20 yen per hectare.

(*b*) In case a palm forest containing 100 to 200 trees per hectare is thinned out or complemented or cleared of weeds and undergrowth, an amount not exceeding 10 yen per hectare.

The following amounts of subsidies were granted during the fiscal years (Settled Accounts) of 1923 and 1924 :

| | 1923 | | APRIL-DECEMBER 1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of persons. | Amount | No. of persons | Amount |
| Japanese | 4 | 478 yen | 6 | 440 yen |
| Natives | 119 | 12,622 — | 168 | 12,091 — |
| Total | 123 | 13,100 yen | 174 | 12,531 yen |

Classified according to Branch Bureaux and items, the subsidies granted were as follows :

| DISTRICT | 1923 | | | 1924 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New trees planned | Forest improved | Total | New trees planned | Forest improved | Total |
| Saipan | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Palau | 2,250 | 190 | 2,440 | 2,116 | 80 | 2,196 |
| Yap | 1,060 | 1,200 | 2,260 | 700 | 885 | 1,585 |
| Truk | 700 | 130 | 830 | 700 | 530 | 1,230 |
| Ponape | 2,700 | 570 | 3,270 | 2,700 | 520 | 3,220 |
| Jaluit | 1,600 | 2,700 | 4,300 | 1,600 | 2,700 | 4,300 |
| Total | 8,310 | 4,790 | 13,100 | 7,816 | 4,715 | 12,531 |

The areas of palm forests and other matters concerning them as they stood in December 1924, were as follows :

| DISTRICT | Area Hectare | No. of nuts obtained | COPRA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity kilogramme | Value Yen |
| Saipan | 3,581 | 2,138,030 | 343,000 | 33,467 |
| Palau | 1,115 | 2,488,000 | 129,000 | 15,903 |
| Yap | 2,838 | 8,185,900 | 155,000 | 76,695 |
| Truk | 3,416 | 12,076,760 | 1,529,000 | 248,184 |
| Ponape | 4,545 | 18,565,814 | 1,548,000 | 168,660 |
| Jaluit | 11,767 | 45,558,950 | 45,559,000 | 505,000 |
| Total | 27,262 | 89,013,454 | 49,263,000 | 1,047,909 |



Besides cocoa-nut palms, ivory-nut palms, nippa palms and some other varieties for ornamental purpose are found in the islands, but not in any large number.

VI. *Stock-farming*. — The islands being small in area and having few streams and marshes, stock-farming is not very prosperously carried on. Nevertheless domestic animals except cattle have been kept by natives from former days, and cattle have also recently been introduced into the islands. With the object of improving the breed and multiplying domestic animals, the authorities promulgated in September, 1922 Rules for the Encouragement of Stockfarming (South Seas Bureau Order). By virtue of this Order, persons keeping domestic animals and endeavouring to multiply them are granted subsidies. The following amounts of subsidies are granted in the following cases :

(*a*) In case two or more cows are kept for breeding purpose, an amount not exceeding 45 yen per head.

(*b*) In case four or more pigs are kept for breeding purpose an amount, not exceeding 20 yen per head.

(*c*) In case two or more calves or ten or more young pigs have been produced, not exceeding 10 yen per calf or an amount not exceeding 3 yen per young pig.

During 1923 and 1924 (Settled Accounts), the following subsidies were granted :

| | 1923 | | 1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of persons | Amount | No. of persons | Amount |
| Japanese | 64 | 1,241 yen | 13 | 646 yen |
| Natives | 191 | 2,355 — | 97 | 2,097 — |
| Total | 255 | 3,596 yen | 110 | 2,743 yen |

The following tables shows the number of domestic animals kept in December 1924 :

(See table page 68)

VII. *Commerce and Industry*. — Commerce and industry are still in an infantile condition. In order to help development, Rules for Helping Commerce and Industry (South Seas Bureau Order) were promulgated in

| | | Saipan | Palau | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle. | Cows and Oxen..... | 2,673 | 61 | 74 | 13 | 249 | — | 3,070 |
| | Horses ..... | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| | Pigs ..... | 2,047 | 1,772 | 1,103 | 359 | 4,607 | 900 | 10,788 |
| | Sheep..... | — | 17 | — | 5 | 9 | — | 31 |
| | Goats..... | 81 | 355 | 2 | 134 | 1,037 | 41 | 1,650 |
| | Others | 63 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 68 |
| | Total ..... | 4,867 | 2,209 | 1,182 | 513 | 5,902 | 941 | 15,614 |
| Poultry | Hens and cocks ..... | 12,598 | 6,318 | 13,641 | 4,230 | 8,007 | 10,800 | 55,594 |
| | Ducks ..... | 403 | 342 | 13 | 309 | 250 | 380 | 1,697 |
| | Turkeys..... | 105 | — | 8 | 4 | 8 | 350 | 475 |
| | Geese ..... | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| | Pigeons ..... | 48 | — | 16 | 9 | — | — | 73 |
| | Total ..... | 13,154 | 6,660 | 13,678 | 4,552 | 8,274 | 11,530 | 57,848 |

September, 1922. By virtue of this Order, persons engaged in the following businesses are granted subsidies :

*a.* Laundry.
*b.* Shoe-making.
*c.* Hair-dressing.
*d.* Tailoring.
*e.* Hotel business.
*f.* Business besides the above mentioned which is considered by the Chief of the Branch Bureau as indispensable.

During 1923 and 1924 (Settled Accounts), the following persons were granted subsidies :

| | 1923 | | 1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of persons | Amount | No. of persons | Amount |
| Japanese ..... | 19 | 8,060 yen | 11 | 6,740 yen |
| Natives ..... | 14 | 1,540 yen | 1 | 120 yen |
| Total ..... | 33 | 9,600 yen | 12 | 6,860 yen |



VIII. *Mining Products.* — The only mining product worth while noticing is phosphate. Sulphur and manganese are found only in very small quantities.

In August, 1916, Rules for Mining Enterprises in the South Sea Islands were promulgated providing for obligations on the part of persons desiring to engage in mining enterprises to apply for and obtain Government permission for so doing and to pay a tax on mine-lots.

Phosphate mines are mostly found in Angaur. They also exist in Feys, Pelew and Togobai, but the quantities of phosphate they contain are very small.

In 1908 the German Government organized the South Seas Phosphate Company, granting to it the right to work phosphate mines in Angaur, Pelew and Feys, and in the following year the Company began working the mines in Angaur. On the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Navy in October, 1914, for the reason of military necessity, the German residents were ordered to withdraw and in consequence the mining work was suspended for a time. It being found, however, that it could not be left unattended without great disadvatange to the living of the islanders as well as to the preservation of the plants of the company, the management of the mines was entrusted to a union of Japanese business men called Nanyo Keiei Kumiai (Union for Exploitation of South Seas). Subsequently in 1915 it was decided that the work should be placed under the direct control of the Japanese Navy.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922, the Japanese Government purchased the right and property of the German company and established a mining station under the control of the Director of the South Seas Bureau to work the mines.

The estimated quantity of phosphate contained in the mines in Angaur and the quantity of refined phosphate exported are as follows :

Estimated quantity of mine contents : 3,487,828.880 tons (Area of mines · 4,218.181 square metres or 1,276.000 *tsubo*.)

Total quantity of phosphate taken up to the end of 1924 since the beginning of the enterprise : 1,028,193 tons (Area — 365,104 square metres or 110,440 *tsubo*.)

Estimated quantity of phosphate to be taken after 1925: 2,459,635 tons.

Estimated area of mines to be worked after 1925 : 3,853,077 square metres (1,165,556 *tsubo*.)

*Phosphate Exported year after year.*

| Year | Quantity | Value |
|---|---|---|
| | tons | yen |
| 1917 | 47,505 | 1,132,131 |
| 1918 | 56,699 | 690,810 |
| 1919 | 73,685 | 1,419,718 |
| 1920 | 55,552 | 1,039,997 |
| 1921 | 54,868 | 1,477,910 |
| 1922 | 56,300 | 1,019,897 |
| 1923 | 59,987 | 1,049,772 |
| 1924 | 60,657 | 1,097,891 |

With regard to mines in Togobai, in 1924 permission to work them was granted to certain persons, who are now making preparations to start the enterprise. It is estimated that the mines contain about 250,000 tons of phosphate.

The Mining Station. — In April, 1922, simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, Regulations for the Organization of the Mining Station of the South Seas Bureau (Imperial Ordinance) were promulgated charging the station with the duty of working phosphate mines under the control of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.

The personnel of the Mining Station, as it stood in December 1925, is as follows :

1 Expert of Sonin rank, 3 assistant experts and 4 clerks of Hannin rank, 7 employees, 1 office boy and 10 other lower employees, making in all 26 persons.

Besides the above the following workers are employed :

| | JUNE 1923 | | | JUNE 1924 | | | SEPTEMBER 1925 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Japanese | 34 | — | 34 | 56 | — | 56 | 70 | — | 70 |
| Chinese | 12 | — | 12 | 12 | — | 12 | 11 | — | 11 |
| Chamorro | 25 | 1 | 26 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| Kanaka | 340 | — | 340 | 411 | — | 411 | 423 | — | 423 |
| Total | 411 | 1 | 412 | 500 | 1 | 501 | 530 | 1 | 531 |



The one Chamorro woman mentioned in the above list, is employed to do various menial work in the office.

The Estimates for the Mining Station are as follows :

| ITEM | | Settled Accounts for 1923 | Settled Accounts for 1924 | Estimates for 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | 17,066 yen | 18,489 yen | 23,860 yen |
| Office expenses | | 26,539 — | 25,042 — | 19,035 — |
| Particulars | Articles | — | 1,649 — | 1,628 — |
| | Communications and transportation | — | 476 — | 486 — |
| | Travelling expenses | — | 1,660 — | 2,576 — |
| | Wages to employees | — | 21,194 — | 14,245 — |
| | Clothing | — | 20 — | 20 — |
| | Miscellaneous | — | 43 — | 80 — |
| Expenses for collecting phosphate | | 358,530 — | 343,201 — | 399,463 — |
| Allowances for injured persons | | 228 — | 239 — | 500 — |
| Repair work | | 44,834 — | 32,035 — | 54,263 — |
| Total | | 447,197 yen | 419,006 yen | 497,121 yen |

# CHAPTER VI

## NAVIGATION AND TRADE

I. *Navigation.* — Under the German regime, the Government subsidised a certain steamship company to keep a regular service of three voyages a year between Sydney and Hongkong by the steamer Germania (1,096 tons) which called at Palau, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Nauru and Raboul. Another bi-monthly regular service was maintained by vessels of Barnes Philip Company between Australia and the Marshall group. Steamers of the North German Lloyd Company and sailing vessels of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha (South Seas Trading Company) of Japan also made occasional calls at some of the islands.

After the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922, the Government, by granting subsidies, has commissioned the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to maintain a regular steamer service between Japan and the principal islands and the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha to do the same between the principal islands and distant isles as follows :

| YEAR | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | | | NANYO BOYEKI KAISHA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidies | No. of Vessels used | Total tonnage | Subsidies | No. of Vessels used | Total tonnage |
| 1922 ..... | 812,000 yen | 3 | 8,670 | 200,000 yen | 5 | 1,403 |
| 1923 ..... | 650,000 — | 3 | 8,399 | 160,000 — | 5 | 1,403 |
| 1924 ..... | 700,000 — | 4 | 11,535 | 175,000 — | 5 | 1,403 |
| 1925 ..... | 600,000 — | 4 | 11,535 | 160,000 — | 5 | 1,403 |

The following is a brief description of the shipping services maintained during 1924 :

A. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha operated four commissioned lines, these being (1) an eastern line, (2) a western line via Menado, (3) another western line via Angaur and (4) a line connecting the eastern and western lines.



(1) The Eastern line starts from Yokohama and terminates at Jaluit, the places touched *en route* being Kobe, Moji, Saipan Truk, Ponape and Kusaie. The total distance is about 7,000 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 45 days. A regular service of five voyages a year is maintained on this line by the steamer *Yawata Maru* (3,500 tons).

(2) The Western line via Menado starts from Yokohama and terminates at Menado, Celebes, of the Dutch East Indies, calling at Kobe, Moji, Saipan, Yap and Palau *en route*. The total distance is about 6,500 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 40 days. A regular service of five voyages a year is maintained on this line by the steamer *Chikuzen Maru* (2,400 tons).

(3) The Western line via Angaur starts at Yokohama and terminates at Angaur, the places visited *en route* being Kobe, Moji, Futami, Saipan and Palau. The total distance is about 5,250 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 35 days. Six regular voyages a year are made by the steamer *Chikugo Maru* (2,400 tons).

(4) The line connecting the Eastern and Western lines. The starting point of this line is Yokohama and the terminus is Jaluit and the ports of call are Kobe, Moji, Palau, Truk, Ponape and Kusaie. The total distance is 8,500 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 60 days. Three regular voyages are made in a year by the steamer *Taian Maru* (3,100 tons).

B. The commissioned lines of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha (South Sea Trading Co.) are as follows :

(1) The Mariana line. With Saipan as centre, this line extends to the Southern islands and the Nothern of the Mariana group. A sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine is used.

| LINE | Places visited | No. of voyages a year | Distance | No. of days required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rota. ..... | Starts from Saipan and calls at Rota and Tinian. | 10 | 170 n. miles | 8 |
| Nothern islands | Starts from Saipan and visits nothern islands. | 4 | 470 n. miles | 17 |

(2) The Yap, Palau and isolated isles line.

This line starts from Yap and Palau and reaches to isles under the jurisdiction of the Yap and Palau Branch Bureau. To be more particular, the vessel starts from Yap, visits isles under the jurisdiction of the Yap Branch Bureau, returns to Yap, and sails to Palau after visiting isles between Yap and Palaup. From the latter the vessel sails to isles under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau and returns to Palau. Finally she returns to Yap after

visiting isles on the way. A sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine is used.

| LINE | Places visited | No. of voyages a year | Distance | No. of days required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yap and isolated isles ..... | Isles under jurisdiction of Yap Branch Office. | 4 | 1,400 n. miles | 44 |
| Ngulu..... | Isles between Yap and Palau. | 2 | 285 | 4 in going 3 in returning. |
| Palau and isolated isles ..... | Isles under jurisdiction of Palau Branch Bureau. | 2 | 1,230 | 25 |

(3) The Ponape, Truk and isolated isles line. This line connects Ponape with isles under the jurisdiction of the Ponape Branch Bureau as well as Truk and isles under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Bureau. The vessel starts from Ponape and after visiting isles under the jurisdiction of the Ponape Branch Bureau returns to Ponape. She then sails for Truk, whence she visits isles under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Bureau, and after calling at Kebian under Australian mandate, arrives at Raboul, which is her final destination. On her way home to Truk from the last-named isle, she again calls at isolated isles, and finally returns to Ponape. One steamer is used for this service.

| LINE | Places visited | No. of voyages a year | Distance | No. of days required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Truk-Isolated isles..... | *Eastern line*: Truk, Lossop, Namolok, Mortlock Ngulu, Greenwich I., Kawieng and Raboul. | 4 | 1,970 n. miles | 39 |
| | *Western line*: Truk, Hall, Olol and Engerby. | 3 | 465 | 7 |
| Ponape-Isolated isles ..... | *Eastern line*: Ponape, Mokil, Pingelap, Vjelang, Eniwetok and Enshoby. | 3 | 1,280 | 18 |
| | *Western line*: Ponape, Pakin, and Ngatik. | 3 | 900 | 10 |

(4) The Marshall group line. This line is served by a steamer and a sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine. One of them plies between



Ratack and Ralick isles with Jaluit as centre and the other sails to Gilbert islands after visiting Ratack and Ralick Chains.

| LINE | Places visited | No. of voyages a year | Distance | No. of days required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern..... | Ratack Chain. | 8 by two vessels. | 1,280 n. miles by steamer. 1.050 n. miles by sailing vessel. | 26 by steamer. 22 by sailing vessel. |
| Western..... | Ralick Chain. | 8 by two vessels. | 880 n. miles by steamer. 1,280 n. miles by sailing vessel. | 12 by steamer. 25 by sailing vessel. |
| Gilbert ..... | Between Jaluit and Gilbert. | 3 | 540 n. miles. | 10 |

C. As for tramp vessels, a freight steamer of 5,000 to 6,000 tons plies between Japan and Angaur more than ten times a year for carrying home phosphate from the latter. A sailing vessel of the Shimizu & Co., a Japanese concern, sails several times a year between Saipan and Guam. Vessels of Barnes and Philip Company, which used to make frequent visits to the islands at the time of the Japanese occupation, now rarely make their appearance.

D. Thitherto when inhabitants of isolated isles desired to make visits to one of the seats of the Branch Bureau, they had to depend on irregular services of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha or undertake hazardous voyages by means of canoes for a long distance varying between fifty to hundred nautical miles, which not infrequently gave rise to accidents. After regular services have been started, however, many of such native passengers avail themselves of the services and in consequence accidents on the high seas are gradually of less occurrence than before a matter to be rejoiced over. Particularly welcome is the fact that, as may be seen from the annexed annual report on public health, many patients from isolated isles make use of the services.

E. Exclusively on voyages between islands, native passengers, if it is desired by them, are given special treatment as so-called deck passengers.

II. *Trade.* — A. The chief articles of export are phosphate, copra and sugar, the combined value of these commodities constituting 90 per cent. of the total value of export. Nilotic-top shells and sea-slugs are gathered every other year for consideration of their multiplication, so that the value of these articles exported differs according to years.

The total value of export for 1924 was about 3,530,000 yen. Of this 1,187,000 yen represented phosphate, 1,136,000 yen sugar and 1,037,000

yen copra. As compared with the preceding year, the total value showed an increase of 1,191,000 yen.

Nearly all the exports go to Japan, only exports made abroad being very small quantities of miscellaneous articles exported to Guam from Saipan as well as to Gilbert Islands from Jaluit.

B. The chief articles of import to the territory under Japanese mandate are rice, cloth, articles made of cloth, tinned food and seasoned food, metals and articles made of metals, garments and trinkets Japanese *sake* and other drinks. The combined value of these articles of import constitutes 50 per cent of the total value of import. Other important articles of import are building materials, tobacco, oil and fat, and coal, the value of each representing 4 per cent. of the total value.

The total value of import for 1924 was 2,510,000 yen in round figures. Of this 392,000 yen represented rice, 248,000 yen cloth and articles made of cloth, 218,000 yen tinned food and seasoned food, 181,000 yen metals and articles made of metals, and 157,000 yen garments and trinkets. As compared with the preceding year the total showed an increase of 500.000 yen.

Nearly all the articles of import come from Japan, only small quantities of copra and miscellaneous articles being imported from Menado, Celebes, of the Dutch East Indies, Gilbert Islands under British rule and Guam under American rule.

The following tables show export and import figures :

(See tables pages 77 and following) :

1.

| ARTICLES |
|---|
| 1. Seedlings and seeds... |
| 2. Live stock..... |
| 3. Rice..... |
| 4. Grain, flour, starch and |
| 5. Meat, fish, fruit and t and seasoned food... |
| 6. Tea, coffee, cocoa and colate..... |
| 7. Sugar ..... |
| 8. Perfumes and material. |
| 9. Japanese sake and othe holic drinks..... |
| 10. Fruit juice, mineral and other non-alco drinks ..... |
| 11. Tobaccos ..... |
| 12. Furs, leather, rubber articles made thereof |
| 13. Oil, fat, wax and a made thereof..... |
| 14. Petroleum oil..... |
| 15. Medicines and other che |
| 16. Dyes, cosmetics and pa |
| 17. Threads, cords, ropes articles made thereof |
| 18 Cloth and articles mad reof ..... |
| 19. Clothes, ornaments, hat brellas shols and s other articles..... |
| 20. Paper, articles made of books, pigments and tionery..... |
| 21. Porcelain, glass and a made thereof..... |
| 22. Earth, stones, cement ohter articles made of rals..... |
| 23. Metals and articles thereof..... |
| 24. Tools, machinery, wheel instruments for tra tation..... |
| 25. Timber for building and cles made of wood.. |
| 26. Vessels..... |
| 27. Guns and other arms... |
| 28. Articles for shooting, ma and other explosives |
| 29. Coins..... |
| 30. Miscellaneous articles.. |
| 31. Coal..... |
| Total..... |

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Nearly all the articles of import come from Japan, only small quantities of copra and miscellaneous articles being imported from Menado, Celebes, of the Dutch East Indies, Gilbert Islands under British rule and Guam under American rule.

The following tables show export and import figures :

(See tables pages 77 and following) :

1. Table Showing Values of Articles Imported Year after Year since 1917.

| ARTICLES | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| 1. Seedlings and seeds | 3,388 | 3,373 | 1,755 | 1,989 | 2,319 | 611 | 1,305 | 1,050 |
| 2. Live stock | 3,004 | 213 | 157 | 342 | 650 | 3,318 | 4,202 | 1,848 |
| 3. Rice | 75,061 | 162,447 | 195,587 | 204,944 | 156,419 | 196,255 | 301,201 | 392,893 |
| 4. Grain, flour, starch and bread | 55,482 | 53,459 | 47,840 | 47,273 | 17,034 | 67,920 | 80,196 | 94,371 |
| 5. Meat, fish, fruit and tinned and seasoned food | 86,009 | 104,485 | 89,894 | 56,382 | 30,177 | 182,120 | 231,837 | 218,707 |
| 6. Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate | 4,686 | 3,883 | 4,144 | 4,601 | 20,270 | 4,485 | 8,500 | 14,365 |
| 7. Sugar | 16,490 | 15,480 | 26,954 | 35,789 | 7,879 | 16,134 | 43,312 | 40,098 |
| 8. Perfumes and material | 6,219 | 8,825 | 4,713 | 2,567 | 3,154 | 9,117 | 9,019 | 6,492 |
| 9. Japanese sake and other alcoholic drinks | 40,414 | 85,309 | 51,965 | 41,862 | 27,895 | 82,438 | 126,518 | 130,012 |
| 10. Fruit juice, mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks | 8,873 | 9,890 | 10,564 | 8,506 | 4,728 | 8,180 | 23,410 | 18,219 |
| 11. Tobaccos | 52,409 | 42,473 | 66,929 | 67,607 | 42,126 | 60,529 | 98,953 | 123,750 |
| 12. Furs, leather, rubber and articles made thereof | 4,679 | 8,096 | 4,062 | 643 | 691 | 4,415 | 19,175 | 16,581 |
| 13. Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof | 7,184 | 13,805 | 13,477 | 13,029 | 16,798 | 53,347 | 73,660 | 49,220 |
| 14. Petroleum oil | 17,211 | 30,800 | 26,061 | 24,344 | 16,622 | 32,659 | 30,884 | 81,953 |
| 15. Medicines and other chemicals | 5,884 | 19,067 | 6,553 | 5,661 | 2,830 | 27,882 | 32,173 | 38,253 |
| 16. Dyes, cosmetics and paints | 7,952 | 9,262 | 8,459 | 8,850 | 6,218 | 18,971 | 16,685 | 21,215 |
| 17. Threads, cords, ropes and articles made thereof | 15,073 | 24,654 | 10,409 | 16,327 | 7,476 | 14,714 | 39,033 | 49,835 |
| 18 Cloth and articles made thereof | 123,372 | 120,327 | 103,640 | 128,338 | 91,991 | 144,673 | 354,910 | 248,956 |
| 19. Clothes, ornaments, hats, umbrellas shols and similar other articles | 66,804 | 85,115 | 44,954 | 36,130 | 29,411 | 48,037 | 54,614 | 157,558 |
| 20. Paper, articles made of paper, books, pigments and stationery | 5,236 | 8,791 | 11,048 | 8,700 | 6,289 | 24,486 | 33,279 | 42,201 |
| 21. Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof | 7,513 | 6,500 | 6,762 | 6,981 | 4,061 | 22,401 | 19,823 | 26,027 |
| 22. Earth, stones, cement and ohter articles made of minerals | 4,611 | 44,373 | 12,501 | 8,742 | 3,596 | 59,774 | 25,572 | 20,978 |
| 23. Metals and articles made thereof | 45,903 | 80,683 | 59,913 | 78,515 | 33,212 | 242,354 | 224,965 | 181,289 |
| 24. Tools, machinery, wheels and instruments for transportation | 19,253 | 95,439 | 35,980 | 25,203 | 15,199 | 132,100 | 276,287 | 116,616 |
| 25. Timber for building and articles made of wood | 67,843 | 56,571 | 69,764 | 50,749 | 34,349 | 142,901 | 103,220 | 82,829 |
| 26. Vessels | 17,420 | 11,892 | 2,577 | 1,750 | 15,193 | 6,762 | 7,359 | 12,883 |
| 27. Guns and other arms | 7,500 | 901 | — | — | — | — | — | 51 |
| 28. Articles for shooting, matches and other explosives | 6,670 | 18,463 | 6,347 | 5,403 | 3,484 | 2,674 | 20,874 | 13,500 |
| 29. Coins | 75,100 | 263,510 | 66,000 | — | — | — | — | 40,180 |
| 30. Miscellaneous articles | 81,213 | 69,737 | 91,637 | 81,537 | 86,695 | 154,135 | 124,856 | 192,001 |
| 31. Coal | — | — | — | — | 990 | 68,507 | 68,292 | 79,362 |
| Total | 938,456 | 1,457,823 | 1,080,646 | 972,764 | 690,756 | 1,831,719 | 2,454,114 | 2,513,393 |

Table showing values of articles exported year after year since 1917.

| ARTICLES | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| Phosphate | 493,777 | 791,453 | 1,264,122 | 1,334,312 | 1,290,234 | 1,019,897 | 1,066,177 | 1,187,517 |
| Copra | 574,216 | 876,844 | 785,261 | 582,999 | 555,938 | 562,495 | 767,333 | 1,037,330 |
| Palm nuts | — | — | 49 | 189 | — | — | — | — |
| Palm leaves | — | — | — | 126 | — | 2,350 | — | — |
| Fruit of ivory-nut palm | 1,186 | 5,788 | 5,312 | 9,405 | 7,378 | — | 2,091 | — |
| Karao hemp | 1,553 | 25,748 | 13,624 | 2,666 | — | — | — | — |
| Cotton | — | — | 1,836 | 14,563 | 817 | — | 4,064 | — |
| Ginned cotton | — | — | 557 | 200 | 2,050 | — | 780 | — |
| Sugar | — | 2,538 | 18,357 | 202,580 | 138,197 | 71,930 | 376,262 | 1,136,243 |
| Nilotic shells | 20,288 | 92,258 | 76,164 | 16,524 | 24,368 | 4,346 | 75,986 | 16,637 |
| Kabutogai and other shells | 35 | — | 31 | 1,000 | 1,540 | — | — | 30 |
| Tortoise shells | 204 | 152 | 18 | 204 | — | — | — | — |
| Dried sea-slugs | 416 | 345 | 1,075 | 10,011 | 21,475 | 7,447 | 11,134 | 35,317 |
| Shark fins | — | — | — | 89 | — | — | — | 198 |
| Used hemp bags | — | — | — | 280 | — | — | — | 1,400 |
| Used iron and riggings | — | 250 | 1,332 | 300 | — | 582 | — | — |
| Others | — | — | — | 4,165 | 69,398 | 100,771 | 40,587 | 120,802 |
| Total | 1,091,675 | 1,795,376 | 2,177,738 | 2,179,613 | 2,111,395 | 1,769,818 | 2,344,414 | 3,535,474 |

## Articles imported from Japan

| ARTICLES | 1923 | 1924 | Jan.-June 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| Seedlings and seeds | 1,251 | 1,050 | 24 |
| Live stock | 3,702 | 1,848 | 71 |
| Rice | 299,490 | 391,549 | 158,333 |
| Grain flour, starch and bread | 80,197 | 94,353 | 75,577 |
| Meat, fish, fruit, and other tinned and seasoned food | 229,238 | 217,213 | 124,864 |
| Tea, Coffee cocoa and chocolate | 8,503 | 14,314 | 10,665 |
| Sugar | 36,335 | 36,724 | 19,167 |
| Perfumes and material | 9,021 | 6,492 | 7,157 |
| Japanese sake and other alcoholic drinks | 126,521 | 129,014 | 70,704 |
| Fruit juice,mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks | 23,411 | 18,195 | 18,566 |
| Tobaccos | 98,448 | 120,280 | 75,884 |
| Furs, leather, rubber and articles made thereof | 19,178 | 14,114 | 11,157 |
| Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof | 73,097 | 49,220 | 26,653 |
| Petroleum oil | 30,886 | 59,865 | 38,528 |
| Medicines and other chemicals | 32,176 | 38,121 | 22,108 |
| Dyes, cosmetics and paints | 16,689 | 20 ,067 | 9,674 |
| Threads, cords, ropes and articles made thereof | 36,182 | 49,835 | 39,861 |
| Cloth and articles made thereof | 354,186 | 243,059 | 138,216 |
| Clothes, ornaments, hats, umbrellas, shols and other similar articles | 54,024 | 157,341 | 85,518 |
| Paper, articles made of paper, books, pigments and stationery | 33,282 | 42,301 | 23,817 |
| Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof | 19,825 | 26,022 | 12,653 |
| Earth, stones, cement and other articles made of minerals | 25,035 | 20,683 | 30,194 |
| Metals and articles made of metals | 139,230 | 179,797 | 54,584 |
| Tools, machinery, wheels and instruments for transportation | 99,332 | 111,241 | 234,224 |
| Timber for building and articles made of wood | 102,928 | 81,803 | 65,062 |
| Articles for shooting, matches and other explosives | 20,877 | 13,500 | 8,224 |
| Guns and other arms | — | 51 | 124 |
| Coal | 68,292 | 79,362 | 51,068 |
| Vessels | 7,360 | 12,883 | 18,296 |
| Coins | — | 40,180 | — |
| Miscellaneous articles | 89,587 | 128,119 | 100,365 |
| Total | 2,138,283 | 2,398,596 | 1,531,338 |



## Articles exported to Japan

| ARTICLES | 1923 | 1924 | Jan.-June 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| Copra | 719,121 | 1,037'330 | 889,318 |
| Phosphate | 1,066,177 | 1,187,517 | 502,596 |
| Palm nuts | 2,091 | 5,280 | 885 |
| Sugar | 375,589 | 1,135,768 | 2,354,050 |
| Karao hemp | — | 406 | 1,515 |
| Nilotic shells | 75,986 | 16,637 | 1,296 |
| Kabutogai and other shells | — | 30 | — |
| Dried sea slugs | 9,989 | 35,317 | 6,778 |
| Shark fins | — | 198 | — |
| Same-shark fins | 500 | — | — |
| Wood and articles made thereof | — | 4,965 | 570 |
| Cotton | 4,844 | 15,720 | 18,454 |
| Metals | — | 895 | — |
| Judas's ears | — | 1,960 | 3,430 |
| Fruits and articles made thereof | — | 2,628 | 2,460 |
| Charcoal | — | 4,325 | 1,350 |
| Cho shells | — | 21 | — |
| Fishes and articles made thereof | — | 360 | 820 |
| Vegetables | — | — | 180 |
| Miscellaneous articles | — | 28,586 | 15,755 |
| Others | — | — | 1,500 |
| Total | 2,254,297 | 3,477,943 | 3,800,958 |

## Articles imported from foreign countries

| ARTICLES | 1923 | 1924 | Jan.-June 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| Seedlings and seeds | 55 | — | — |
| Live stock | 500 | — | 150 |
| Rice | 1,713 | 1,343 | 2,598 |
| Grain, flour, starch and bread | — | 17 | |
| Fish, meat, fruits, tinned and other seasoned food | 2,600 | 1,493 | — |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate | | 50 | — |
| Sugar | 6,978 | 3,374 | — |
| Spirits | | 998 | |
| Tobaccos | 507 | 3,469 | 900 |
| Furs, leather, rubber and articles made thereof | — | 2,529 | 7,711 |
| Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof | 535 | — | 150 |
| Petroleum oil | — | 22,088 | 4,800 |
| Medicines and other chemicals | | 131 | — |
| Dyes, comestics and paints | | 1,148 | — |
| Threads, cords, ropes and material thereof | 2,854 | — | — |
| Cloth and articles made thereof | 726 | 5,897 | 6,006 |
| Clothes, ornaments, hats, umbrellas, shoes, etc | 592 | 155 | 300 |
| Cement and articles made of earth | 539 | 295 | |
| Metals and articles made thereof | 85,733 | 1,492 | 615 |
| Tools, machinery, wheels and instruments for transportation | 176,957 | 5,375 | 63,864 |
| Timber for building and articles made of wood | 294 | 1,026 | 3,930 |
| Copra | — | 57,556 | 28,912 |
| Confectionery | — | 34 | 72 |
| Porcelain | — | 4 | — |
| Sweetened drinks | — | 24 | — |
| Food stuffs and miscellaneous articles | — | 4,364 | 19,712 |
| Takase shells | — | 247 | — |
| Miscellaneous articles | 35,270 | 1,680 | 1,477 |
| Total | 315,883 | 114,789 | 141,197 |



## Articles exported to foreign countries

| ARTICLES | 1923 | 1924 | Jan.-June 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yen | Yen | Yen |
| Copra | 48,212 | — | 52,515 |
| Sugar | 675 | 475 | 265 |
| Dried sea-slugs | 1,144 | — | — |
| Rice | — | 7,986 | 4,046 |
| Cloth and articles made thereof | — | 22,821 | 975 |
| Hemb bags | — | 1,400 | — |
| Soap | — | 30 | — |
| Spirits | — | 673 | 560 |
| Fruit juice, mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks | — | 4,887 | — |
| Threads, cords and ropes and articles made thereof | — | 1,624 | — |
| Grain, flour, starch and bread | 15 | 398 | 151 |
| Meat, fish, fruits, tinned and seasoned food | 10 | 4,354 | 733 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate | — | 26 | — |
| Perfumes and material | — | 562 | 197 |
| Furs, leather, rubber and articles made thereof | — | 258 | 117 |
| Petroleum oil | — | 152 | 674 |
| Clothes, ornaments, hats, umbrellas, shoes, etc | — | 662 | 49 |
| Paper, articles made of paper, books, pigments and stationery | — | 115 | — |
| Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof | 10 | 24 | — |
| Earth, stones, cement and other articles made of minerals | — | 124 | 610 |
| Metals and articles made thereof | — | 244 | 123 |
| Tools, machinery, wheels and instruments for transportation | — | 1,505 | — |
| Timber for building and articles made of wood | — | 2,784 | 112 |
| Tobaccos | 8 | 152 | — |
| Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof | — | — | 468 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 40,045 | 6,264 | 478 |
| Total | 90,117 | 57,520 | 62,073 |

*Remark.* — That the total values of exports to Japan and foreign countries and of imports from Japan and foreign countries do not tally with those previously published is due to the fact that amounts not exceeding one yen have been omitted on the occasion of summing up.

# CHAPTER VII

## STATISTICS OF POPULATION

I. *Population. — General Remarks.* — It is next to impossible to prepare year after year exact statistics of population of the South Sea Islands, consisting, as they do, of innumerable islands and isles scattered over a vast expanse of water. Nevertheless the first census of the islands was taken in 1920 and it is the intention of the authorities to carry out investigations concerning demographic conditions of the islands every five years. Accordingly a second census was carried out in 1925. As the arrangement of the results of the investigation has not as yet been completed, no exact report concerning various matters investigated can be given here, but it has been ascertained that on October, 1, 1925, the total population of the Islands was 56,293 including 7,430 Japanese, 66 foreigners and 48,797 natives. As compared with the returns obtained in October, 1920 when the first census taking was carried out, the figures show an increase of 4,071, including 3,759 Japanese, 20 foreigners and 292 natives.

II. *Particulars of Population classified according to Branch Bureaux.* — Classified according to Branch Bureaux the particulars of population, as it stood on October, 1, 1925, were as follows :

(See table page 83.)



| DISTRICT | | Population | Japanese | NATIVES | | | Foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Chamorro | Kanak | Total | |
| Saipan | Male | 5,366 | 3,586 | 1,316 | 456 | 1,772 | 8 |
| | Female | 3,433 | 1,713 | 1,261 | 459 | 1,720 | — |
| | Total | 8,799 | 5,299 | 2,577 | 915 | 3,492 | 8 |
| Palau | Male | 4,042 | 708 | 132 | 3,183 | 3,315 | 19 |
| | Female | 2,988 | 346 | 90 | 2,552 | 2,642 | — |
| | Total | 7,030 | 1,054 | 222 | 5,735 | 5,957 | 19 |
| Yap | Male | 3,623 | 95 | 82 | 3,434 | 3,516 | 12 |
| | Female | 3,912 | 61 | 69 | 3,781 | 3,830 | 1 |
| | Total | 7,535 | 156 | 151 | 7,215 | 7,366 | 13 |
| Truk | Male | 7,743 | 233 | 2 | 7,499 | 7,501 | 9 |
| | Female | 7,574 | 114 | — | 7,460 | 7,460 | — |
| | Total | 15,317 | 347 | 2 | 14,959 | 14,961 | 9 |
| Ponape | Male | 4,295 | 271 | — | 4,014 | 4,014 | 10 |
| | Female | 3,673 | 86 | — | 3,585 | 3,585 | 2 |
| | Total | 7,968 | 357 | — | 7,599 | 7,599 | 12 |
| Jaluit | Male | 5,030 | 180 | — | 4,846 | 4,846 | 4 |
| | Female | 4,614 | 37 | — | 4,576 | 4,576 | 1 |
| | Total | 9,644 | 217 | — | 9,422 | 9,422 | 5 |
| Total | Male | 30,099 | 5,073 | 1,532 | 23,432 | 24,964 | 62 |
| | Female | 26,194 | 2,357 | 1,420 | 22,413 | 23,833 | 4 |
| | Total | 56,293 | 7,430 | 2,952 | 45,845 | 48,797 | 66 |
| Population as it stood on Oct. 1, 1920 | Male | 28,010 | 3,097 | 1,428 | 23,449 | 24,877 | 36 |
| | Female | 24,212 | 574 | 1,396 | 22,232 | 23,628 | 10 |
| | Total | 52,222 | 3,671 | 2,824 | 45,681 | 48,505 | 46 |
| Increase or decrease as compared with population on Oct. 1, 1920 | Male | 2,089 | 1,976 | 104 | 17 | 87 | 26 |
| | Female | 1,982 | 1,783 | 24 | 181 | 205 | 6 |
| | Total | 4,071 | 3,759 | 128 | 164 | 292 | 20 |
| Population on June 30, 1924 | Male | 29,572 | 3,958 | 1,551 | 24,008 | 25,559 | 55 |
| | Female | 26,103 | 2,176 | 1,412 | 22,511 | 23,923 | 4 |
| | Total | 55,675 | 6,134 | 2,963 | 46,519 | 49,482 | 59 |
| Increase or decrease as compared with population on June 30, 1924. | Male | 527 | 1,115 | 19 | 98 | 595 | 7 |
| | Female | 91 | 181 | 8 | 674 | 90 | — |
| | Total | 618 | 1,296 | 11 | — | 685 | 7 |

The decrease of native population by 531 as compared with the population existing on June 30, 1924, is due to the fact that owing to the impossibility of investigating demographic conditions in remote isles, the population of these isles could not be taken into account.

III. — *Births and Deaths.* — The births and deaths taking place in 1924 were as follows :

| DISTRICT | | BIRTHS | | | DEATHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Japanese | Natives | Total | Japanese | Natives | Total |
| Saipan | Male | 129 | 80 | 209 | 32 | 32 | 64 |
| | Female | 103 | 54 | 157 | 23 | 28 | 51 |
| | Total | 232 | 134 | 366 | 55 | 60 | 115 |
| Palau | Male | 16 | 65 | 81 | 5 | 52 | 57 |
| | Female | 15 | 73 | 88 | 3 | 35 | 38 |
| | Total | 31 | 138 | 169 | 8 | 87 | 95 |
| Yap | Male | — | 33 | 33 | 1 | 95 | 96 |
| | Female | 5 | 20 | 25 | — | 80 | 80 |
| | Total | 5 | 53 | 58 | 1 | 175 | 176 |
| Truk | Male | 8 | 209 | 217 | — | 254 | 254 |
| | Female | 4 | 205 | 209 | — | 237 | 237 |
| | Total | 12 | 414 | 426 | — | 491 | 491 |
| Ponape | Male | 2 | 99 | 101 | — | 51 | 51 |
| | Female | 3 | 89 | 92 | — | 57 | 57 |
| | Total | 5 | 188 | 193 | — | 108 | 108 |
| Jaluit | Male | 2 | 61 | 63 | 4 | 101 | 105 |
| | Female | 3 | 57 | 60 | 3 | 95 | 98 |
| | Total | 5 | 118 | 123 | 7 | 196 | 203 |
| Total | Male | 157 | 547 | 704 | 42 | 585 | 627 |
| | Female | 133 | 498 | 631 | 29 | 532 | 561 |
| | Total | 290 | 1,045 | 1,335 | 71 | 1,117 | 1,188 |

The following table shows ages in which death took place during 1924.

TABLE OF DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES

| BRANCH BUREAU | SAIPAN | | | | PALAU | | | | YAP | | | | TRUK | | | | PONAPE | | | | JALUIT | | | | TOTAL | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nationality | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | | Natives | | | |
| Age | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | |
| 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 16 | 13 | — | — | 13 | 14 | 2 | — | 23 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 63 | 47 | 110 | 139 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 10 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 61 |
| 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 36 |
| 4 | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 20 |
| 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| 6-10 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 17 | 14 | — | — | 2 | 7 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 56 |
| 11-15 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 12 | 11 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 21 | 14 | 35 | 35 |
| 16-20 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 11 | 10 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 44 |
| 21-25 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | 19 | 21 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 4 | 4 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 78 |
| 26-30 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 9 | — | — | 13 | 17 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 77 |
| 31-35 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 3 | — | — | 8 | 16 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 62 |
| 36-40 | 2 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 6 | 9 | — | — | 21 | 20 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | 39 | 44 | 83 | 85 |
| 41-45 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 7 | 5 | — | — | 18 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 61 |
| 46-50 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 5 | — | — | 28 | 19 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 14 | 10 | — | — | — | 63 | 40 | 103 | 103 |
| 51-55 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 15 | 18 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 33 | 227 | 60 | 61 |
| 56-60 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 12 | 12 | (1) | — | 23 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 14 | (1) 2 | 1 | (1) 3 | 55 | 42 | 97 | 1)100 |
| 61-65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 8 | — | — | 17 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 7 | — | — | — | 23 | 30 | 53 | 53 |
| 66-70 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | 9 | — | — | 8 | 10 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 25 | 23 | 48 | 48 |
| 71-75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | 10 | 23 | 23 |
| 76-80 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 17 |
| 81-85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 86-90 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Age unknown | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Grand Total... | 32 | 23 | 32 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 52 | 35 | 1 | — | 95 | 80 | (1) | — | 254 | 237 | — | — | 51 | 57 | 4 | 3 | 101 | 95 | (1)42 | 29 | (1)71 | 585 | 532 | 1,117 | 1,188 (1) |

BRANCH OFFICE

Classified Table showing Diseases ending in Death

| Diseases | Year | Sex and nationality | Male | Fem. | Total | YAP | | | PALAU | | | TRUK | | | PONAPE | | | JALUIT | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total |
| Infectious diseases.... | 1923 | Japanese.. | 31 | 30 | 61 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 24 | 30 | 64 |
| | | Natives... | 29 | 28 | 57 | 4 | — | 4 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | 49 | 38 | 87 |
| | | Total..... | 60 | 58 | 118 | 4 | — | 4 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 83 | 68 | 151 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 7 | 3 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| | | Natives... | 9 | 5 | 14 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 113 | 94 | 207 | — | — | — | 28 | 27 | 55 | 155 | 127 | 282 |
| | | Total..... | 16 | 8 | 24 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 113 | 94 | 207 | — | — | — | 29 | 28 | 57 | 163 | 131 | 294 |
| Diseases relative to development and nutrition. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 37 | 73 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 54 | 51 | 105 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 37 | 73 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 55 | 52 | 107 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 5 | 6 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| | | Natives... | 2 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 50 | 63 | 113 |
| | | Total..... | 7 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 56 | 68 | 125 |
| Diseases of the skin and muscles. | 1923 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 11 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| | | Total..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 11 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | 2 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | — | 3 | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Diseases of the bone and joints. | 1923 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | | Total..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Diseases of organs of blood circulation. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| | | Total..... | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 5 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| | | Natives... | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| | | Total..... | 8 | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 42 |
| Diseases of nerve system and five sens. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | | Natives... | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 29 | 20 | 49 | 4 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | 48 | 30 | 78 |
| | | Total..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 30 | 20 | 50 | 4 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | 52 | 32 | 84 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| | | Natives... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| | | Total..... | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| Diseases of respiratory organs. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 10 | 5 | 15 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| | | Natives... | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 26 | 21 | 47 |
| | | Total..... | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | — | 3 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 26 | 63 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | (1) | — | (1) | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | (1) 6 | 5 | (1) 11 |
| | | Natives... | | 7 | 14 | 2 | — | 2 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 70 | 71 | 141 |
| | | Total..... | | 9 | 18 | 2 | — | 2 | 26 | 23 | 49 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 77 | 76 | 153 |
| Diseases of digestive organs. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 8 | 7 | 15 | — | | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| | | Natives... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 53 | 52 | 105 |
| | | Total..... | 9 | 8 | 17 | — | — | — | 5 | 8 | 13 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 64 | 60 | 124 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Natives... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 55 | 50 | 105 |
| | | Total..... | 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 62 | 50 | 112 |
| Diseases of urinary and reproductive organs. | 1923 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 29 |
| | | Total..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Unnatural deaths. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 5 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Total..... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | | Total..... | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Poisoning. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 9 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| | | Total..... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Causes Unknown. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 8 | 8 | 16 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| | | Natives... | 15 | 18 | 33 | 78 | 87 | 165 | 52 | 36 | 88 | 73 | 60 | 133 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 226 | 216 | 442 |
| | | Total..... | 23 | 26 | 49 | 78 | 87 | 165 | 53 | 37 | 90 | 73 | 60 | 133 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 235 | 225 | 460 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | Natives... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 78 | 71 | 149 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 87 | 87 | 174 | 10 | 10 | 20 | — | — | — | 188 | 175 | 363 |
| | | Total..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 78 | 71 | 149 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 87 | 87 | 174 | 10 | 10 | 20 | — | — | — | 188 | 176 | 364 |
| Total ..... | 1923 | Japanese.. | 74 | 58 | 132 | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 87 | 62 | 149 |
| | | Natives... | 48 | 47 | 95 | 100 | 87 | 187 | 78 | 64 | 142 | 207 | 181 | 388 | 4 | 55 | 96 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 506 | 461 | 967 |
| | | Total..... | 122 | 105 | 227 | 100 | 87 | 187 | 85 | 67 | 152 | 208 | 181 | 389 | 43 | 55 | 98 | 35 | 28 | 63 | 593 | 523 | 1,116 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 32 | 23 | 55 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | (1) | — | (1) | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | (1)42 | 29 | (1)71 |
| | | Natives... | 32 | 28 | 60 | 95 | 80 | 175 | 52 | 35 | 87 | 254 | 237 | 491 | 51 | 57 | 108 | 101 | 95 | 196 | 585 | 532 | 1,117 |
| | | Total..... | 64 | 51 | 115 | 96 | 80 | 176 | 57 | 38 | 95 | 255 | 237 | 492 | 51 | 57 | 108 | 105 | 98 | 203 | 628 | 561 | 1,189 |

The decrease of native population by 531 as compared with the population existing on June 30, 1924, is due to the fact that owing to the impossibility of investigating demographic conditions in remote isles, the population of these isles could not be taken into account.

III. — *Births and Deaths.* — The births and deaths taking place in 1924 were as follows :

| DISTRICT | | BIRTHS | | | DEATHS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Japanese | Natives | Total | Japanese | Natives | Total |
| Saipan | Male... | 129 | 80 | 209 | 32 | 32 | 64 |
| | Female | 103 | 54 | 157 | 23 | 28 | 51 |
| | Total .. | 232 | 134 | 366 | 55 | 60 | 115 |
| Palau | Male... | 16 | 65 | 81 | 5 | 52 | 57 |
| | Female | 15 | 73 | 88 | 3 | 35 | 38 |
| | Total .. | 31 | 138 | 169 | 8 | 87 | 95 |
| Yap | Male... | — | 33 | 33 | 1 | 95 | 96 |
| | Female | 5 | 20 | 25 | — | 80 | 80 |
| | Total .. | 5 | 53 | 58 | 1 | 175 | 176 |
| Truk | Male... | 8 | 209 | 217 | — | 254 | 254 |
| | Female | 4 | 205 | 209 | — | 237 | 237 |
| | Total .. | 12 | 414 | 426 | — | 491 | 491 |
| Ponape | Male... | 2 | 99 | 101 | — | 51 | 51 |
| | Female | 3 | 89 | 92 | — | 57 | 57 |
| | Total .. | 5 | 188 | 193 | — | 108 | 108 |
| Jaluit | Male... | 2 | 61 | 63 | 4 | 101 | 105 |
| | Female | 3 | 57 | 60 | 3 | 95 | 98 |
| | Total .. | 5 | 118 | 123 | 7 | 196 | 203 |
| Total | Male... | 157 | 547 | 704 | 42 | 585 | 627 |
| | Female | 133 | 498 | 631 | 29 | 532 | 561 |
| | Total .. | 290 | 1,045 | 1,335 | 71 | 1,117 | 1,188 |

The following table shows ages in which death took place during 1924.

TABLE OF DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES

| BRANCH BUREAU | SAIPAN | | | | PALAU | | | | YAP | | | | TRUK | | | | PONAPE | | | | JALUIT | | | | TOTAL | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nationality | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | Natives | | Japanese | | | Natives | | | |
| Age | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | |
| 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 16 | 13 | — | — | 13 | 14 | 2 | — | 23 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 63 | 47 | 110 | 139 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 10 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 61 |
| 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 36 |
| 4 | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 20 |
| 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| 6-10 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 17 | 14 | — | — | 2 | 7 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 56 |
| 11-15 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 12 | 11 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 21 | 14 | 35 | 35 |
| 16-20 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 11 | 10 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 44 |
| 21-25 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | 19 | 21 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 4 | 4 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 78 |
| 26-30 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 9 | — | — | 13 | 17 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 77 |
| 31-35 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 3 | — | — | 8 | 16 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 62 |
| 36-40 | 2 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 6 | 9 | — | — | 21 | 20 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | 39 | 44 | 83 | 85 |
| 41-45 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 7 | 5 | — | — | 18 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 61 |
| 46-50 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 5 | — | — | 28 | 19 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 14 | 10 | — | — | — | 63 | 40 | 103 | 103 |
| 51-55 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 15 | 18 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 33 | 227 | 60 | 61 |
| 56-60 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 12 | 12 | (1) | — | 23 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 14 | (1) 2 | 1 | (1) 3 | 55 | 42 | 97 | 1)100 |
| 61-65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 8 | — | — | 15 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 7 | — | — | — | 23 | 30 | 53 | 53 |
| 66-70 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | 9 | — | — | 8 | 10 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 25 | 23 | 48 | 48 |
| 71-75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | 10 | 23 | 23 |
| 76-80 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 17 |
| 81-85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 86-90 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Age unknown | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Grand Total... | 32 | 23 | 32 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 52 | 35 | 1 | — | 95 | 80 | (1) | — | 254 | 237 | — | — | 51 | 57 | 4 | 3 | 101 | 95 | (1)42 | 29 | (1)71 | 585 | 532 | 1,117 | 1,188 (1) |

BRANCH OFFICE — Classified Table showing Diseases ending in Death

| Diseases | Year | Sex and nationality | SAIPAN Male | SAIPAN Fem. | SAIPAN Total | YAP Male | YAP Fem. | YAP Total | PALAU Male | PALAU Fem. | PALAU Total | TRUK Male | TRUK Fem. | TRUK Total | PONAPE Male | PONAPE Fem. | PONAPE Total | JALUIT Male | JALUIT Fem. | JALUIT Total | TOTAL Male | TOTAL Fem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infectious diseases.... | 1923 | Japanese.. | 31 | 30 | 61 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 24 | 30 |
| | | Natives... | 29 | 28 | 57 | 4 | — | 4 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | 49 | 38 |
| | | Total..... | 60 | 58 | 118 | 4 | — | 4 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 83 | 68 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 7 | 3 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | Natives... | 9 | 5 | 14 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 113 | 94 | 207 | — | — | — | 28 | 27 | 55 | 155 | 12 |
| | | Total..... | 16 | 8 | 24 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 113 | 94 | 207 | — | — | — | 29 | 28 | 57 | 163 | 13 |
| Diseases relative to development and nutrition. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 37 | 73 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 54 | 5 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 37 | 73 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 55 | 5 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 5 | 6 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | |
| | | Natives... | 2 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 50 | 6 |
| | | Total..... | 7 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 56 | 6 |
| Diseases of the skin and muscles. | 1923 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 11 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 14 | |
| | | Total..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 11 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 14 | |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | 2 | 11 | |
| | | Total..... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | — | 3 | 13 | |
| Diseases of the bone and joints. | 1923 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | |
| | | Total..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | |
| | | Total..... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | |
| Diseases of organs of blood circulation. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| | | Total..... | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 1 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 5 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 6 | |
| | | Natives... | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 1 |
| | | Total..... | 8 | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 2 |
| Diseases of nerve system and five sens. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | |
| | | Natives... | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 29 | 20 | 49 | 4 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | 48 | 3 |
| | | Total..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 30 | 20 | 50 | 4 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | 52 | 3 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | |
| | | Natives... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 15 | |
| | | Total..... | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 1 |
| Diseases of respiratory organs. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 10 | 5 | 15 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | |
| | | Natives... | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 26 | 2 |
| | | Total..... | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | — | 3 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 2 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | (1) | — | (1) | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | (1) 6 | |
| | | Natives... | | 7 | 14 | 2 | — | 2 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 70 | 7 |
| | | Total..... | | 9 | 18 | 2 | — | 2 | 26 | 23 | 49 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 77 | 7 |
| Diseases of digestive organs. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 8 | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | |
| | | Natives... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 53 | 5 |
| | | Total..... | 9 | 8 | 17 | — | — | — | 5 | 8 | 13 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 64 | 6 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | |
| | | Natives... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 55 | 5 |
| | | Total..... | 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 62 | 5 |
| Diseases of urinary and reproductive organs. | 1923 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 1 |
| | | Total..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 1 |
| | | Total..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 17 | 1 |
| Unnatural deaths. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 5 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | | Total..... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 2 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | |
| | | Total..... | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | |
| Poisoning. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 9 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | |
| | | Total..... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 1 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| | | Natives... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | | Total..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | |
| Causes Unknown. | 1923 | Japanese.. | 8 | 8 | 16 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | |
| | | Natives... | 15 | 18 | 33 | 78 | 87 | 165 | 52 | 36 | 88 | 73 | 60 | 133 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 226 | 21 |
| | | Total..... | 23 | 26 | 49 | 78 | 87 | 165 | 53 | 37 | 90 | 73 | 60 | 133 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 235 | 22 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | Natives... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 78 | 71 | 149 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 87 | 87 | 174 | 10 | 10 | 20 | — | — | — | 188 | 17 |
| | | Total..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 78 | 71 | 149 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 87 | 87 | 174 | 10 | 10 | 20 | — | — | — | 188 | 17 |
| Total ..... | 1923 | Japanese.. | 74 | 58 | 132 | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 87 | 6 |
| | | Natives... | 48 | 47 | 95 | 100 | 87 | 187 | 78 | 64 | 142 | 207 | 181 | 388 | 4 | 55 | 96 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 506 | 46 |
| | | Total..... | 122 | 105 | 227 | 100 | 87 | 187 | 85 | 67 | 152 | 208 | 181 | 389 | 43 | 55 | 98 | 35 | 28 | 63 | 593 | 52 |
| | 1924 | Japanese.. | 32 | 23 | 55 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | (1) | — | (1) | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | (1)42 | 2 |
| | | Natives... | 32 | 28 | 60 | 95 | 80 | 175 | 52 | 35 | 87 | 254 | 237 | 491 | 51 | 57 | 108 | 101 | 95 | 196 | 585 | 53 |
| | | Total..... | 64 | 51 | 115 | 96 | 80 | 176 | 57 | 38 | 95 | 255 | 237 | 492 | 51 | 57 | 108 | 105 | 98 | 203 | 628 | 56 |

# CHAPTER VIII

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF STUDY

On the occasion of the wedding of H. H. the Crown Prince of Japan in January, 1924, His Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a sum of 2,000 yen from the privy purse to the South Sea Islands for the encouragement of study among school children of the islands. In order to meet the Imperial idea, a judicial foundation was created with the fund under the name « Onshi Zaidan Shogaku Kai » (Imperial Bounty Foundation for Encouragement of Study). This organization has since been carrying out the following works :

1. Public recognition of exemplary pupils.
2. Establishment of a juvenile library.
3. Lending or granting of school expenses to exemplary pupils.
4. Other matters relating to encouragement of study approved by councillors.

In order to help advancing the object of this foundation the Government has arranged to subsidise it to the amount of 2,000 yen a year since 1924.

# CHAPTER IX

## MATTERS WITH REFERENCE TO THE « C » MANDATES QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

I. *Slavery.* — A. There is no slavery in the territory under Japan's mandatory rule and consequently there is no special provision for ensuring the prohibition of traffic in slaves.

B. Slavery is not legally recognized. The law of the Empire of Japan regards all legal acts pertaining to traffic in slaves or hostages or similar acts as contrary to public order and public morals. In civil cases such acts are null and void, while in criminal cases persons responsible for them are punished as having committed abduction or kidnapping.

II. *Labour.* — A. Because social conditions in the islands are simple, it is considered that the society has not as yet reached a stage in which a general measure should be taken for ensuring, in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, the consideration of conventions or recommendations of International Labour Conferences. At present enterprises in the islands demanding labour are sugar industry in Saipan and phosphate mining in Angaur. With regard to the latter, some regulations have been promulgated, though they cannot be said to be complete. As for general labour, there is no provision thereanent except Rules for the Control of Emigrant Labourers in the South Sea Islands and the authorities are engaged in investigation and study concerning it.

B. 1. Though there is no special provision for ensuring the prohibition of compulsory labour except for necessary public work or services, in practice no persons have ever been compulsorily required to engage in labour.

2. As there is no public work or service necessitating compulsory labour, there is no provision concerning it.

3. Until Regulations concerning the Poll-tax on Natives were revised in July, 1922, the payment of the tax by labour for a period not exceeding



twenty days a year was recognized. After the revision, the Regulations contain no corresponding provision.

C. 1 and 2. As no requisition of labour wanted for private enterprises is permitted and all labour has to be obtained by free contract, there is nothing coming under this head.

3. With regard to a party of labourers consisting of more than ten persons, who have been recruited outside the territory under Japan's mandatory rule it is prescribed that the employer shall tender a written report to the authorities together with a copy of the agreement concerning the terms of employment and shall bear certain obligations. As, however, there are few Chinese or other labourers employed in the islands, the regulations are applied to Japanese only at present. Practically all of the imported labourers come to Saipan, where the native population is rather thin and there is shortage of labour, so that the importation of labour is in no way injurious to the welfare of the islanders. On the contrary it is considered that it contributes to the enhancement of their happiness, as it accelerates the completion of various undertakings for better living by helping towards the development of enterprises and the increase of population in the island.

4. There is no compulsory or punitive provision concerning native labour.

5. With regard to the question what power is possessed by the authorities over the supervision of labour contracts for ensuring the faithful fulfilment of the terms of the contracts on the part of employers or labourers or for the prevention of abuse of the rights thereanent, the authorities, in accordance with Regulations concerning Agreements with Natives and Regulations Concerning Emigrant Labourers, are empowered to pronounce contracts null and void or punish employers with a fine or a minor fine not exceeding 200 yen in amount, or, in accordance with Ordinance concerning Punishments for Offences against Police Regulations, to punish them with detention for a period not exceeding 20 days or a minor fine not exceeding 20 yen in amount.

III. *Arms Traffic.* — For the control of arms traffic Regulations for the Control of Firearms and Gunpowder were promulgated in 1922. By these rules ordinary persons cannot import or export, transfer, possess, lend or borrow firearms or gunpowder unless permission has been obtained from the authorities. As for dealers in them, they have to obtain permission of the authorities under certain conditions for transacting them and nobody is allowed to manufacture, remake or repair guns and explosives for military use. Natives are prohibited from possessing, lending or borrowing arms or transacting them in other ways, so that none of them deal in them and so far have infringed the Regulations concerning arms traffic.

Number of Persons Arrested for Infringement of Rules for the control of Fire-arms and Gunpowder during 1924.

| | FACTS OF INFRINGEMENT | Japanese and foreigners | Natives | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (I) | Natives found in possession of gunpowder | — | 1 | 1 |
| (II) | Persons found in possession of gunpowder without license. | 18 | — | 18 |
| (III) | Persons found guilty of employing natives for handling fire-arms | 5 | — | 5 |
| (IV) | Natives found guilty of handling fire-arms | — | 5 | 5 |
| | Total | 23 | 6 | 29 |

*Remark.* — (3) and (4) represent accomplices. Their object in handling fire-arms was hunting.

The import of fire-arms and gunpowder in 1925 was as follows :

| ARTICLE | | Saipan | Palau | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rifles | No | 16 | 2 | — | 2 | 5 | | 25 |
| | Value (Yen). | 700 | 80 | — | 155 | 215 | — | 1,150 |
| Pistols | No | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| | Value (Yen). | 200 | 40 | — | — | — | — | 240 |
| Gunpowder | Quantity ... momme | 18,150 | 29,080 | — | 2,500 | 20,400 | — | 70,130 |
| | Value (Yen). | 218 | 447 | — | 80 | 306 | — | 1,051 |
| Percussion caps | No | 21,900 | 36,650 | 500 | 3,000 | 38,300 | — | 100,350 |
| | Value (Yen). | 657 | 91 | 1 | 7 | 191 | — | 947 |
| Detonators | No | 2,000 | 7,800 | — | — | — | — | 9,800 |
| | Value (Yen). | 2 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| Total Value (Yen) | | 1,777 | 673 | 1 | 242 | 712 | — | 3,405 |

* One « momme » equals to 0,1322 ounce or 3,75 grammes.



All the article mentioned in the above table were imported from Japan.

IV. *Trade and Manufacture of Alcohol and Drugs.* — (I) In order to ensure the prohibition of abuse in regard to traffic in liquors, Regulations concerning the Control of Liquors in the South Sea Islands were promulgated in 1921. By virtue of these Regulations, the natives are absolutely forbidden to consume any liquor except for medicinal, religious and ceremonial purposes.

(2) There is no temperance or prohibition movement in the islands.

(3) The import of drinks containing alcohol during 1925 was as follows :

(See table page 90.)

In the territory under Japanese mandate, there are manufacturers of liquors in Saipan only. The quantities of liquors manufactured by them during 1925 is as follows :

| | Percentage of alcoholic content | Quantity (koku)* | Converted into litres | Value (yen) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spirit Sugar | 16% | 181.44 | 32,722 | 6,297 |
| Distilled spirit | 30-45% | 532.84 | 96,097 | 50,433 |
| Spirit made from Potatoes | 16% | 0.80 | 144 | 91 |
| Total | — | 715.08 | 128,963 | 56,821 |

* One « koku » equals to 39,724 gallons or 180,390 litres.

All liquors mentioned in the preceding paragraph were imported only from Japan.

(5) In the territory under Japanese mandate there is no habit of opium smoking or abuse of dangerous drugs. Nevertheless, in order to prevent possible invasion of the evil the Government promulgated in September, 1922, Regulations for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaïne and their Salts, providing for strict restrictions concerning the import and export, manufacture and consumption of these dangerous drugs. By virtue of the Regulations none except physicians, dentists, pharmacists and manufacturers of drugs are allowed to use them.

There are in the islands no manufacturers of these dangerous drugs.

| | Percentage of alcohole content | Quantity and value | Saipan | Palau | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total | Converted into litres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese sake .... | 16% | Quantity (dozen). | 1,192 | 1,824 | 140 | 962 | 322 | 652 | 5,092 | 44,086 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | 10,831 | 24,480 | 1,368 | 8,485 | 3,539 | 5,922 | 54,625 | |
| Beer..... | 4% | Quantity (dozen). | 6,720 | 3,800 | 228 | 2,044 | 240 | 1,194 | 14,226 | 123,168 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | 30,224 | 22,473 | 1,071 | 10,284 | 1,295 | 5,996 | 71,343 | |
| Wine..... | 23% | Quantity (dozen). | 56 | 65 | 19 | 44 | 36 | 20 | 240 | 2,077 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | 509 | 1,119 | 283 | 254 | 518 | 289 | 2,972 | |
| Distilled spirit..... | 30-40% | Quantity (dozen). | 104 | 2,868 | 143 | — | 76 | 4 | 3,195 | 27,662 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | 424 | 19,703 | 762 | — | 453 | 25 | 21,367 | |
| Whisky ..... | 45-50% | Quantity (dozen). | 4 | 30 | 17 | 37 | — | 6 | 94 | 813 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | 90 | 1,296 | 138 | 311 | — | 262 | 2,097 | |
| Brandy..... | | Quantity (dozen). | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | 51 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | — | — | 141 | — | — | — | 141 | |
| Sweet sake..... | | Quantity (dozen). | — | 20 | 8 | — | 4 | — | 33 | 277 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | — | 288 | 80 | — | 48 | — | 416 | |
| Others ..... | | Quantity (dozen). | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | 86 |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | — | — | — | — | — | 237 | 237 | |
| Total..... | | Dozens..... | 8,076 | 8,607 | 561 | 3,087 | 678 | 1,886 | 22,896 | |
| | | Litres ..... | 69,921 | 74,518 | 4,857 | 26,727 | 5,870 | 16,327 | 198,220 | |
| | | Value (Yen)..... | 42,078 | 69,359 | 3,843 | 19,334 | 5,853 | 12,731 | 153,198 | |



Dangerous Drugs imported by the South Seas Bureau Hospitals were as follows :

| Kind of drug | Year | Saipan | Palau | Angaur | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | |
| Pantopon .. | 1922 | — | 52.50 | 50.00 | — | 450.00 | — | — | 552.50 |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | (10%fl.) | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | 10.00 | — | — | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| Cocaine hydrochloride | 1922 | 175.00 | 50.00 | — | 17.50 | — | 50.00 | — | 292.50 |
| | 1923 | 75.00 | 50.00 | — | 14.80 | 35.00 | — | 42.00 | 216.80 |
| | 1924 | — | 50.00 | — | 7.00 | — | — | 50.00 | 107.00 |
| | 1925 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 7.00 | — | 100.00 | 50.00 | 307.00 |
| | | | | | | | | (10.00) | (10.00) |
| Morphine hydrochloride ..... | 1922 | 175.00 | 1.00 | — | — | — | 7.00 | — | 183.00 |
| | 1923 | — | 14.00 | 3.50 | 7.50 | — | — | 3.50 | 28.50 |
| | 1924 | 28.00 | 1.00 | — | 38.50 | — | — | — | 67.50 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| | | | | | | | | (30.00) | (30.00) |
| Codeine phosphate | 1922 | 227.00 | 125.00 | 75.00 | 25.00 | — | 25.00 | 50.00 | 527.00 |
| | 1923 | 250.00 | 50.00 | 75.00 | 100.00 | — | 25.00 | 50.00 | 550.00 |
| | 1924 | 250.00 | — | — | 225.00 | — | 25.00 | 25.00 | 525.00 |
| | 1925 | — | 50.00 | 50.00 | 75.00 | — | — | 275.00 | 525.00 |
| | | | | | | | | (28.00) | (28.00) |
| Pantopon .. | 1922 | — | .264 | — | — | — | — | — | .264 |
| | 1923 | — | 1.26 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.26 |
| | 1924 | — | .60 | — | — | — | — | — | .60 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Heroine ... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | 7.00 | — | — | — | — | — | 7.00 |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dover's powder .... | 1922 | 225.00 | — | 50.00 | — | — | — | — | 2,300.00 |
| | 1923 | 1,350.00 | — | — | — | — | 100.00 | — | 1,450.00 |
| | 1924 | 1,350.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,350.00 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | 600.00 | 450.00 | 1,050.00 |
| Apomorphine ..... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | 5.00 | — | 5.00 |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nopocaine . | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | 25.00 | — | — | 25.00 |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tropacaine . | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | 2.00 | — | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | 55cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55cc |
| Diacetyl morphine hydrochloride ..... | 1922 | 31.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31.00 |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Etyl morphine hydrochloride | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | 1924 | 20.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20.00 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narcopon .. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | 25.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25. 00 |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Kind of drug | Year | Saipan | Palau | Angaur | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | |
| Tincture of opium .... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | 4.500.00 | — | — | — | — | — | 450.00 | 4.950.00 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Morphine hydrochloride injection ..... | 1922 | 198cc. | — | — | — | 120cc. | 100cc. | 25cc. | 443cc. |
| | 1923 | 264cc. | — | 50cc. | — | — | — | 60cc. | 374cc. |
| | 1924 | 330cc. | — | 50cc. | — | — | — | 50cc. | 430cc. |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | 0.25 | — | — | — | 0.25 |
| Cocaïne hydrochloride injection .. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | 200.00 | 48cc. | 248.00 |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 60cc. | 60cc. |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | 102.00 | — | — | 102.00 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | 0.50 | 150.00 | — | 84.00 | 234.50 |
| Narcopon injection .. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | 297cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 297cc. |
| | 1924 | 528cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 528cc. |
| | 1925 | 550cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 550cc. |
| Narcopon scopolamineinjection ..... | 1922 | 132cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 132cc. |
| | 1922 | 99cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99cc. |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | 55cc. | — | — | — | — | 82cc. | — | 137cc. |
| Pantopon injection .. | 1922 | 27.5cc | — | — | — | — | — | 18cc. | 45.5cc. |
| | 1923 | 110cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 110cc. |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30cc. | 30cc. |
| | 1925 | 55cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55cc. |
| Pantopon scopolamine injection .. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18cc. | 18cc. |
| | 1923 | 16.5cc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16.5cc. |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laudanon injection 2% préparation from opium alkaloid manufactured by Inger Co.. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 60cc. | 60cc. |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pancaine injection.... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.000 (0.5%) | — | 1.000 |



| Kind of drug | Year | Saipan | Palau | Angaur | Yap | Truk | Ponape | Jaluit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams | Grams |
| Apomorphine hydrochloride injection.. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | 20cc. | 100cc. | 120cc. |
| Wrought cocaïne (N°) (suppository)..... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | 300 | — | 300 |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | 200 | — | 200 |
| Morphine hydrochloride tablets (N°)(0.015). | 1922 | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 200 |
| | 1923 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 100 |
| | 1924 | 200 | — | — | — | 150 | — | 200 | 550 |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tannine cocaïne (N°) (suppository containing 3 per cent cocaïne. | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | 500 |
| Proteingin cocaïne (N°) (suppository) ..... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | 200 | — | 200 |
| Proteingin cocaïne(N°) (Urinary suppository..... | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | 200 | — | 200 |
| Codeine phosphate (N°) (tablets) | 1922 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1923 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1924 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1925 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | 400 |

*Remarks.* — Figures in brackets in the above table show the quantities imported by parties other than the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, all the other figures representing those imported by the hospitals.

All the drugs were imported from Japan, none having been imported from or exported to abroad.

V. *Freedom of Faith.* — With regard to provisions ensuring freedom of faith and religion the Constitution of the Empire of Japan also recognizes it and no restriction is laid down in this respect in the territory under Japanese mandate.

(2) Should, however, it be injurious to public peace and order or considered to be so, it is to the policy of the Government to suppress or restrict it. But no instance has ever appeared in which such measure has been taken.

(3) Religious worship or preaching are entirely free and are not interfered with. But if it is injurious to public peace and order or is considered to be so, it is to the policy of the Government to suppress it.

Christianity, of which many natives are adherents, is considered most desirable for the purpose of elevating the morals as well as of improving the manners and customs of the islanders. Accordingly as much facilities as possible are given to persons engaged in the propagation of the religion, regardless of their nationalities. Thus the Government of Japan granted a subsidy of 23,000 yen each in 1922 and 1923 and another of 25,000 yen in 1924 to a Japanese Christian Mission called Nanyo Dendo Dan (South Seas Mission Board) and intends to grant some subsidy to the Catholic Mission in and after 1925. (In 1920 and 1921 the Government donated 10,000 yen each to the Catholic Mission).

Christian churches, missionaries and converts, as they existed in June, 1925, are as follows :

| District | Sect | Churches | Preaching stations | Missionaries | Coadjutors | Converts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saipan | Catholic | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3,161 |
| | Buddhist | 1 | — | 1 | — | 300 |
| Palau | Catholic | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 660 |
| Yap | Catholic | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 652 |
| Truk | Protestant (Japanese Congregational Church.) | 2 | 44 | 2 | — | 5,355 |
| | Catholic | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4,898 |
| Ponape | Protestant (Japan and U. S. Congregational Church) | 5 | 13 | 4 | — | 3,966 |
| | Catholic | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2,504 |
| Jaluit | Protestant (U. S. Congregational Church) | 2 | 26 | 2 | — | 3,240 |
| | Catholic | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total | Catholic | 10 | 14 | 12 | 10 | — |
| | Protestant | 9 | 83 | 8 | — | — |
| | Buddhist | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |



Besides those mentioned in the above list, there are about 61 native coadjutors in the Protestant mission and 6 native coadjutors in the Catholic mission.

The nationalities and sexes of Christian missionaries are :

| | MALE | FEMALE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Catholic :* | — | — | |
| Spanish | 22 | » | (including coadjutors) |
| *Protestant :* | | | |
| American | » | 3 | |
| Australian | 1 | » | |
| Japanese | 4 | » | |
| *Buddhist :* | | | |
| Japanese | 1 | » | |
| Total | 28 | 3 | |

On the occasion of the celebration of the Imperial silver wedding on May 13, 1925. Their Majesties were graciously pleased to grant 5,000 yen for the encouragement of evangelistic work in the islands. Accordingly the Director of the South Seas Bureau distributed it among religious bodies as follows :

| Amount distributed | RECIPIENT |
|---|---|
| 1,700 yen | Rev. Hiromichi Kozaki, head of South Seas Mission (Japanese). |
| 2,000 — | Rev. Jacob Rebis Rego-head of Roman Catholic Mission for South Sea Islands. |
| 500 — | Rev. J. R. Hoppin, Jabur Church. |
| 500 — | Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Kusaie Island. |
| 300 — | Rev. Shinryu Kobayashi, Buddhist Mission at Saipan of East Hongwanji Temple of Shinshu Sect. |

(4) and (5). There is nothing coming under these headings.

VI. *Military Clauses.* — (1) Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the Extraordinary South Sea Defence Corps was abolished and the naval units stationed in the islands were withdrawn. No fortress nor any military or naval base has been either established or maintained.

(2) There does not exist any native military organization.

(3) After the withdrawal of the naval units, there has been no military force stationed for the defence of the territory under Japanese mandate, except a small guardship which is retained for patrolling the seas, so that the maintenance of peace and order on land is exclusively in charge of the police.

With regard to the police force and expenditure, a detailed description is given under the heading « Police » in outlines of the general administration.

(4) There being no military organization in the islands, there is nothing to come under this heading.

VII. *Economic Equality.* — (1) Concerning the existence or non-existence of exceptions to principles of economic equality with regard to the following matters :

(A) There is no concession granted .

(B) With regard to the land system no Laws nor Regulations have as yet been enacted, as survey of the land is now in progress. Nevertheless the right of ownership of land, which was recognized under the German regime, is recognized no matter whether the owner is a Japanese or a foreigner. Such an owner of land is entirely free to dispose of his right in whatever way he likes. As for land owned by natives, in order to protect their interests, they are prohibited from selling, transferring or mortgaging it to anyone (Japanese or foreigner) except natives. As for other agreements concerning their land, they are held null and void unless permission has been obtained from the authorities and registered. But between natives no such restriction is laid down.

(C) With regard to the mining right, as has already been stated, it is given to any person, no matter be he a Japanese or a foreigner, in accordance with the Regulations concerning the Mining Industry in the South Sea Islands.

(D) As for means of revenue, i, e, taxation, the poll-tax, as has already been mentioned in paragraphs concerning finances, is the only tax concerning which there is discrimination in favour of natives, all other taxes being collected without discrimination of natives, Japanese or foreigners.

(E) With regard to the customs dues, the Customs Regulations were amended in 1922 and the Law concerning Customs Dues of the Japanese Empire has since been correspondingly applied to the islands. In consequence no dues are imposed on imports from Japan, while dues on foreign imports have to be paid. But the trade conditions of the islands since Japanese occupation up to the present show that trade has almost exclusively been done with Japan and foreign imports are extremely small in quantity and value.

(2) The territory under Japan's mandatory rule, as has already been frequently stated, being very small in area and consisting of innumerable islands and isles, immigration is naturally and necessarily limited. Accordingly it is not considered necessary to institute any immigration law and control immigration. The only provision somewhat similar in nature to immigration laws is Regulations concerning Immigrant Labourers, which were promulgated in 1917. These Regulations contain no discriminatory clauses.



VIII. *Education.* — (1) As organs of elementary education for natives in the territory under Japanese mandatory rule, there are established 17 Government schools of a three year course in principal islands, of which 6 have a supplementary course of two years attached to them.

Not only native children are educated free, but are supplied with text books and articles of stationery and in certain places food and clothing as well.

(2) There is as yet no establishment for higher education, but industrial training is given to graduates of the above mentioned schools concerning vocations necessary for their living, such as agriculture, wood work, smithery and handicraft.

(3) The language used in school is Japanese, but first year children are taught in the native dialect, Japanese teachers being assisted by native teachers.

(4) With regard to mission schools, no restriction is laid down, as no Regulations concerning schools other than Government schools have as yet been promulgated.

(5) Matters other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are described in foregoing paragraphs concerning education.

IX. *Public Health.* — (1) With regard to arrangements concerning the protection of public health, sanitation and prevention of infectious diseases there are established Government hospitals in seven principal islands, namely Palau, Saipan, Yap, Angaur, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit. Each of the hospitals is staffed with 2 to 6 physicians of the Sonin or Hannin rank, 1 pharmacist, and a number of midwives, nurses and clerks. Not only treatment is given in these hospitals for patients at large, physicians are despatched from time to time to villages and isolated islands fort treatment for patients and delivery of popular lectures on sanitation. In such ways, efforts have been and are being put forth to disseminate sanitary knowledge among natives. Also in order to introduce hygienic improvement in dwelling houses, water-closets, means for obtaining drinking water, and so forth, grants-in-aid are given to those undertaking it. A physician of Hannin rank and the pharmacist in service of the hospital are additionally in service of the Branch Bureau charged with sanitary police work and quarantine of visiting vessels.

With regard to the preventions of infectious diseases, matters are managed mainly in accordance with Regulations of the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in force in the Japanese Empire.

(2) With regard to medical treatment of native patients, Regulations concerning the Collection of Medical Expenses from Native Patients (South Seas Bureau Announcement) were promulgated in 1922. In these Regulations it is provided that about one-fourth of expenses paid by Japanese or foreigners for medical treatment shall be collected from native patients and that those in needy circumstances shall be treated free.

(3) In the territory under Japanese mandatory rule there has occurred no case of prostitution.

(4) With regard to other matters concerning public health and sanitation, they are described in the annexed annual report on public health.

X. *Land System.* — (1) With regard to land system, no detailed Regulations have as yet been enacted, but rights already acquired concerning land by virtue of old custom or German Laws are generally recognized no matter their owners are natives or not and they are free to dispose of them in whatever way they choose. Only with regard to lands owned by natives, for the purpose of protecting them, the policy taken by the German regime is still followed, restrictions being laid down for their disposal until a definite land system is established.

State-owned lands are those surrendered to Japan in accordance with clause 2 of Article 257 of the Treaty of Versailles as well as those afterwards purchased or reclaimed by the Japanese Government.

With regard to renting or transference of state-owned properties, matters are dealt with reference to the Law concerning State-owned Properties of Japan, which were promulgated in July, 1922.

No special Regulations are provided for concerning forests, so that matters concerning them are dealt with in accordance with precedents.

(2) Rights concerning lands are not registered for the time being, as survey of lands is now in progress.

(3) With regard to transference of lands, rights of which are exploited by natives or native communities either by inheritance or custom, matters are dealt with in accordance with old custom.

(4) Natives possessing little idea of rights or ownership of land and there being fear they will be easily cheated, private persons are prohibited from entering into agreements aimed at purchase or sale, transference or mortgage of lands owned by natives. This is done for the purpose of protecting their rights and interest concerning lands.

XI. *Moral, Social and Material Well-Being.* — It is already been repeatedly mentioned that in view of the immaturity of the natives in point of knowledge and intelligence, protective measures have been provided for the protection of their rights concerning their lands and agreements.

With regard to civil acts, in which none other than natives are concerned



they are dealt with in accordance with old custom as long as they do not conflict with public order and public morals. Again, with regard to lawsuits, in which natives alone are involved, simpler procedures are provided for them. Further, in order to assist in the local administration, tribal Chiefs and other men of local influences have been appointed as Senior Village Chiefs, Vice-Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs with fixed allowances. Natives are also appointed as policemen or assistant teachers and there are not a few natives, who are employed in Government Offices as servants and labourers.

XII. *Finances.* — With regard to the present subject, matters described in foregoing paragraphs under the heading « Finances » should be consulted.

XIII. *Demographic Statistics.* — With regard to demographic statistics foregoing paragraphs on the same subject should be consulted.

# CHAPTER X

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRES AND OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

I. *Encouragement of the Study of Native Languages by Officials and Others in Service of the South Seas Bureau.*

Instruction has often been given to police officials teachers in public schools and other officials, who are in a position to come in frequent contact with the natives, to study native languages and obtain a good knowledge of the characteristics, manners and customs of the natives. There are among such officials a number of men who can use native dialects fairly well, but there is no special provision for the encouragement of linguistic study. The reason is that, as has often been stated in the annual reports already issued, native languages in the territory under Japanese mandate are manifold in number and it is extremely difficult for anybody to master even a few of them. For instance, the Chamorros and the Kanakas have different dialects and even among the Kanakas the native languages are different according to islands they live in, each being unintelligible to the rest. Yap, Palau, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit have different dialects, and even in the same group of islands, people living in the main island and those in distant isles speak different tongues. In these circumstances, it is not only extremely difficult to obtain a working knowledge of several different dialects, but even if it is obtained, its practical use is very limited.

II. *Authority of Native Village Officials.*

Beside being entrusted with authority as mentioned in annual reports (provided for in Regulations concerning Native Village Officials and Rules for the Service of Native Village Officials), native Village Officials are given the under-mentioned authority :

(A) *Senior Village Chief.* — A Senior Village Chief, who has been authorized by the Chief of the Branch Bureau in accordance with Article II of Regulations for the Punishment of Police Offences in the South Sea Islands, is empowered to give summary decisions within the scope of the authorization. This authority is at present vested in Senior Village Chiefs of the districts under the jurisdiction of the Branch Bureau for Truk, Ponape and Palau respectively.

(B) *Authority to collect Poll-Tax.* — In accordance with Article VIII of Rules for the Poll-Tax on Natives, native Village Officials are empowered to collect Poll-Tax from tax-payers and to send it to the Branch Bureau. They are also authorized to submit their opinions in regard to the imposition and collection of Poll-Tax in response to invitation of the Chief of the Branch Bureau.



III. *Concerning the Exercise of Power by Native Tribal Chiefs and the Participation of Natives in Administration.*

As mentioned in the annual reports already issued, the Government of Japan desires as much participation of natives as may be in the administration of the Islands, with a view to enable the latter to obtain a good understanding of the administrative measures adopted for the territority as well as to learn themselves what are the desires of the natives. Accordingly, the Government has enacted Regulations for the appointment of native school teachers and native police constables, and has been and is pursuing a policy of engaging natives as much as possible as employees in Government Offices in the Islands. Above all, the Government respects usage and precedent and have tribal Chiefs and men of that standing in its service as Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chiefs, Junior Village Chiefs and Deputy Village Chiefs. With regard to the authority vested in those native Officials, some account has been given in the preceding paragraph. It is the intention of the Government to appoint natives to higher positions as they advance in knowledge and experience.

IV. *System of Native Assemblies.*

There is no special system of Native Assemblies, but it is customary with each of the native communities to decide at meetings of the natives questions concerning the disposition of properties owned by the community, the planning and execution of undertakings by the community and other matters of public interests. Futher, each Branch Bureau convenes several times a year conferences of Village Officials, at which instructions concerning the administration of villages, industrial development and similar matters are given them and, their opinions are invited thereanent.

V. *Convention on the Traffic in Women and Children.*

That the Convention on this matter has not been applied to the mandatory territority is due, as mentioned in the annual report for the preceding year, to the fact that no traffic in women and children is carried on therein.

VI. *Concerning the Cultivation of and Traffic in Sugar Cane.*

The sugar industry being very well suited to the Islands, and profitable, in order to assist and promote it, the authorities have enacted the Regulations for the Sugar Industry and the Regulations for the encouragement of the Sugar Industry.

With regard to the cultivation of the sugar cane, the matter may be considered under two headings, namely (a) tenants of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha (South Seas Development Company) and (b) free cultivators.

(a) Tenants of Nanyo Kahatsu Kaisha.

Tenants leasing lands from the company on condition that they will

grow sugar cane thereon, simultaneously with the conclusion of the Contract of Tenancy (See Annual Report for 1923) come under certain restrictions with regard to the crops they desire to grow. In other words, they are in duty bound to cultivate the sugar cane as the main crop, and though they may cultivate other agricultural products for their own use as food, they must obtain the consent of the company if they intend to grow other crops.

With regard to the sale of the sugar cane they have grown, in accordance with the contract, they must sell it into entirety to the company. Accordingly in case a tenant fails to discharge the above-mentioned duty, the company may cancel the tenancy contract at any time and appropriate all the crops grown on the land leased to him.

With regard to the price of sugar cane to be sold by such tenants to the company, in view of the necessity of protecting the former the company is required to confer with them on the matter and to obtain the concurrence of the Director of the South Seas Bureau on presentation to him of a written statement explaining on what basis the price agreed upon has been estimated and fixed. Also by virtue of the Regulations for the Encouragement of the Sugar Industry, bounties are given to tenants for replanting sugar canes, opening up new land for the cultivation of sugar cane, and so forth, with a view to increased crops and improvement in their quality.

Area of Sugar cane Plantations and No. of Tenants
(As existing at the end of. Oct., 1925)

| Area of Plantations | No. of Households of Tenants | No. of Members of Tenants Families | No. of Persons able to work | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | |
| 2,365.92 *cho** | 662 | 1,391 | 664 | 401 | 1,065 |

*One *cho* is equal to about one hectar.

(b) Free cultivators.

Cultivators of sugar cane other than tenants are free except in certain respects. Some restriction is placed on free cultivators in consideration of the fact that while the development of sugar industry is imperative for the prosperity of the Islands, the raw material obtained from the lands owned by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha comes short of the demands of the company. Accordingly, the Government of Japan has designated the whole of Saipan as a sphere for collecting raw material for the manufacture of sugar, and, while prohibiting the exportation or manufacture into goods other than sugar of sugar cane grown in the island unless by permission of the Director of the



South Seas Bureau, has bound the company to buy all such sugar cane at a price allowed by the Director of the South Seas Bureau, and in case the company fails to buy them within an appointed time to pay compensation to the cultivators. Thos provisions are also applied to tenants cultivating sugar cane.

No. of Households of Free Cultivators and Area of Lands under Sugar Canes
(As existed at the end of No., 1925)

| Area of Lands | | | No. of Households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese | Natives | Total | Japanese | Natives | Total |
| 223.50 *cho** | 155.45 *cho* | 378.95 *cho* | 52 | 118 | 170 |

* Remark : One *cho* is equal to about one hectar.

VII. *Guarantee for Fulfilment of Labour Agreement between Employer and Employee.*

The Regulations concerning Emigrant Labourers being a special law enacted for the protection of labourers, it contains no provision for the restraint of violation of agreement on the part of employees. In such case, however, the victim may bring the case before the Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Law and obtain redress.

VIII. *Nature of Right Possessed by Tenants of the Nanyo Kahatsu Kaisha.*

The lease held by tenants from the Nanyo Kahatsu Kaisha stands on the foundation of an agreement for lease concluded by virtue of a written contract as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1923 and has the status of obligatory right in the eyes of the Civil Code of Japan.

IX. *Concerning the Statistical Relation between Labourers and Tenants of the Nanyo Kahatsu Kaisha and the Population.*

The statistics of the labourers in the employ of the Nanyo Kahatsu Kaisha, as was clearly stated in the annual report for the preceding year, represent the figures as they stood at the end of December of 1925, but the statistics of population gave the figures standing at the end of June of the same year ; hence the difference between the two sets of figures. The Nanyo Kahatsu Kaisha undertaking the manufacture of sugar in Saipan carries out the manufacture of sugar between each December and the June of the following year and employs a large number of labourers during this period for the harvest and transport of sugar cane and other works. As the Company cannot secure a full complement of labour in the island itself, it invites year after year a great many labourers from outside the island during the period. Accordingly, the statistics of the labourers in the employ of the Company were prepared at the